

ADVERTISER, at present Branch Manager for a large firm of Cash Chemists, would like to hear of position affording greater opportunity for ability; qualified; single; 27; exceptional experience and references. "Enterprise" (277/2), Office of this Paper.

MANAGER or Senior Assistant; qualified; married; aged 27; 5 ft. 11 in.; 12 years' experience in first-class Dispensing, Prescribing, and Photographic businesses; excellent references; abstainer. Mitchell, 15 Victoria Terrace, Low Fell, Gateshead-on-Tyne.

WHOLESALE.

PERFUMER: 18 years' high-class experience; thoroughly practical. Apply, 275/36, Office of this Paper.

BOOKKEEPER, experienced, seeks employment, temporary or permanent. Birks, 38 Rosebank Road, Leeds.

CHEMIST (28), of smart appearance and good address, is open to represent Drug house; highest references. Address, 276/21, Office of this Paper.

GENTLEMAN open to represent good house on commission; energetic and good Salesman guaranteed. "J.", 37 South Front, Southampton.

GENTLEMAN wishes to represent a good firm as Town Traveller; abstainer; salary and commission. Address, "Traveller," 54A Kensington Road, S.E.

GENTLEMAN (24), 8 years' Drug experience, wishes to represent either Drug or Sundry house; City preferred. "Locum," 121 St. James Street, Burnley.

YOUNG Assistant desires position in Wholesale; Apothecaries' Hall qualification; good Wet and Dry counter and Retail experience; moderate salary. 279/36, Office of this Paper.

YOUNG gentleman, with thorough knowledge Drugs, Sundries, &c., wishes to represent Wholesale house or Manufacturer; excellent appearance. Address, 275/39, Office of this Paper.

ADVERTISING.—Gentleman (aged 31), 3 years Assistant Advertisement Manager to a large London Manufacturing firm, disengaged, seeks similar position. Write, 94/45, Office of this Paper.

TRAVELLING.—Gentleman, of good appearance and address, smart, energetic, and reliable, wishes to Represent a good house; 10 years' experience in Drugs and Sundries. "Alpha," 764 Fulham Road, S.W.

TRAVELLER: 12 years' experience; has represented high-class Wholesale houses, Drugs, Specialities, or Sundries in Scotland and Ireland; also connection in London and provinces. 275/38, Office of this Paper.

AGENCIES.

3s. 6d. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

AGENTS required for Liverpool, Nottingham, Manchester, Sheffield, Birmingham, Brighton, and South Coast and East Coast for the sale of high-class Concentrated Perfumes (a novelty); first-class connection amongst Chemists and Druggists, Perfumers, and Hairdressers essential. Apply, C. Faust & Co., 2 The Crescent, Tower Hill, London, E.C.

A HIGH-CLASS firm of Wholesale Chemists and Pharmaceutical Specialists, doing business essentially with the Medical profession, require a gentleman to represent them, preferably with connection; knowledge of Surgical Instruments and Antiseptic Dressings necessary; strictest investigation required. Apply, "Steromina" (280/2), Office of this Paper.

AN old-established London firm, with good connection amongst Wholesale Druggists and Exporters, is open to accept the Agency of a good firm of Manufacturers of corresponding articles. Address, "B. C.," c/o Davies & Co., Advertising Agent, 23 Finch Lane, Cornhill.

TRINIDAD (West Indies).—Alex. S. Laing & Co., Wholesale and Retail Chemists and Druggists, 6 Brunswick Square, Port of Spain, possess exceptional facilities for the introduction of New Specialities, Patent Medicines, Druggists' Sundries, Perfumery, &c., &c.

TO Manufacturers.—Gentleman, with established Irish connection amongst Druggists, Grocers, and Chandlers, is prepared to add first-class Agency, and has splendid opportunity for pushing serviceable and saleable lines. Apply, 252/29, Office of this Paper.

INFORMATION WANTED.

3s. 6d. for 50 words or less; 6d. for every 10 words beyond.

ANALYST.—Wanted to communicate with one who is expert in the production of Cachoux and other Preparations. "Mexican" (280/5), Office of this Paper.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Special charges are made for Advertisements under this heading, which can be obtained on application.

COUNTER SHOWCASES.—A number of extremely handsome high-class Cases for Sale, on exceptional terms; rare bargains. Barnett & Co., 126/8 Bristol Street, Birmingham.

AGENTS required, in unrepresented districts, for the Imperial Accident, Live Stock, and General Insurance Co. (Limited). Established 1878. Horses Insured against Death from Accident and Disease, Mares for Foaling and Loss of Foals; Farmers' Liability for Accidents to Labourers Insured. Claims paid, £250,000. Address Manager, 17 Pall Mall East, London, S.W.

SECONDHAND Chemist's Fittings for Sale cheap, comprising handsome Fitting, 12 ft. long, with range of 60 Drawers, Poison-cupboard, &c., Screen, Wall-case, Counter (glass front), Counter-case, Specie-jars, Carboys, &c. Ruddock & Co., Chemists' Fitters, 262 Old Street, London, E.C.

NEW SYSTEM OF ACCOUNTS for Retail Business. Second Edition. An unqualified success; requires no knowledge of book-keeping. Chemists who desire to keep accounts with really genuine simplicity and every satisfaction cannot possibly regret adoption of this system. Particulars and unequivocal opinions from McQueen & Sons, Adiscombe, Croydon. Unanimously recommended by the Chemists' trade papers.

CHEMISTS' Fittings.—High-class Fittings at low prices; 14-ft. run of Chemists' side-fitting, fitted mahogany-fronted drawers, bevelled-glass labels, cut-glass knobs, mirror poison cupboard, centre lockers, shelves, cornice complete £15 10s.; mahogany plate-glass serving counter, 12 ft. long, £10; bent plate-glass counter-case, 6 ft. long, £4 17s. 6d.; cheap house for window enclosures, alterations, glass facias, stall-plates; chemists' fitted complete; estimates free. Mills, Shopfitter, Shop-front Builder, Works 163-165 Old Street, London, E.C. (late 203 City Road).

CHEMISTS starting business or contemplating alterations will do well to write us for Plans, Specifications, and Estimates. **Shops fitted from £35**. Mr. Treble personally superintends all work, and will wait upon clients and give them the benefit of his long experience and advice if desired. Cheapest House for Shop Fronts and High-class Fittings. **TREBLE & CO.**, Complete Shop Fitters, Rectory Works, Rendlesham Road, Clapton, London, N.E.

SHOP-FITTINGS.—16-ft. run of mahogany and glass wall-cases; 14-ft. run of mahogany drawers, with bevelled-glass labels and knobs, lockers, cornice, mirror, poison-cupboard and shelving complete; 6-ft. run of cupboards, with cornice and shelving to match; 5-ft. run of ditto, with showcase over to match; 12-ft. mahogany and plate-glass serving counter, usual counter-drawers at back with label and till drawers; 7-ft. dispensing-screen, counter and sponge case; perfume case and desk; 150 recessed-labelled bottles (various sizes), syrups, poisons, and 12 ungt. jars labelled to match; all ready for immediate use and delivery and in excellent condition; price £95.

PHILIP JOSEPHS & SON, 93 Old Street, London, E.C.

A VERY CHEAP OFFER.—The Fittings of a Shop (practically new), comprising 12-ft. wall-fixture, including 12-ft. range of gold-labelled drawers, lockers, shelving, and cornice. 1 8 ft. counter, 1 6-ft. mirror-centre dispensing-screen and counter, 1 2-ft. perfume-case and desk, 1 4-ft. wall-case, £29 10s.; 1 6-ft. secondhand bent-front showcase, with 4 plate-glass divisions, 70s.; 1 6-ft. mirror-centre dispensing-screen, £5 5s.; 1 very handsome ditto, 5-ft. long, gothic mirror-centre, mirror backs, and glass shelves, £6 10s.; 150 gold-labelled bottles, £5 17s. 6d.; 150 recessed glass-labelled ditto, £11 10s.; 1 set of 3 plate-glass shelves, with bars and brackets for window display, 40s. **R. TOMLINSON & SONS**, Head-quarters for Chemists' Shopfittings, Bond Street, Birmingham.

McADAM & TUCKNISS, Sharedealers, 30 Tranquil Vale, Blackheath, London, S.E. Telephones 81 & 81A Lee Green.

SHARES ON SALE (free of all commission and subject).—162 Camwal ordinary 9s.; 150 A. J. White ordinary 5s. 7½d., 100 preference 11s. 7½d.; 100 Mazawatte Tea ordinary 12s. 7½d., 20 preference £3 17s. 6d.; 20 Vinolia preference 6s. 3½d.; 50 Ilford ordinary 22s. 6d.; 20 Levyr Brothers preference £12; 100 Idris "A" 6 p cent. preference 22s. 6d.; 100 International Plasmon ordinary 16s.; 100 Mellin's Food preference 21s.

WANTED (subject).—100 G. B. Kent preference 2½s. 3½d.; 100 International Sponge preference 16s. 3d.; 150 Camwal preference 12s. 9d., £200 debentures £40 10s. each; 100 Idris "A" ordinary 25s. 9d.

List of shares for sale and wanted sent free on application. Highest references to bankers and many clients.

Coming Events.

Notices for insertion under this heading should be received by the Editor on Wednesday of each week.

Tuesday, June 14.

Royal Photographic Society of Great Britain, 66 Russell Square, W.C., at 8 p.m. Mr. Conrad Beck on "A New Principle in Photographic-lens Construction."

Wednesday, June 15.

Chemical Society, Burlington House, Piccadilly, W., at 5.30 p.m. The following papers will be communicated: "The Mechanical Analysis of Soils and the Composition of the Fractions Resulting therefrom," and "The Effect of the Long-continued use of Sodium Nitrate on the Constitution of the Soil," by Mr. A. D. Hall; "The Decomposition of Oxalates by Heat," and "Some Alkyl Derivatives of Sulphur, Selenium, and Tellurium," by Dr. A. Scott; "The Ultra-violet Absorption-spectra of Certain Enol-keto-tautomersides: Part I.—Acetylacetone and Ethyl Acetoacetate," by Messrs. E. C. C. Baly and C. H. Desch; "The action of Acetyl Chloride on the Sodium Salt of Diacetylacetone and the Constitution of Pyrone Compounds," by Dr. J. N. Collie; "Our Present Knowledge of the Chemistry of Indigo," by Mr. W. P. Bloxam.

London Chemists' Association, Holborn Viaduct Hotel, E.C., at 3.45. General meeting.

Leeds Chemists' Association. Annual picnic.

Thursday, June 16.

Leicester Chemists' Association. Cricket-match, Principals v. Assistants, at the Leicestershire County Ground at 2.30 p.m. A meat tea to follow, tickets (1s. 6d.) can be had from Mr. F. W. Goodess, 13½ Hotel Street, Leicester.

Friday, June 17.

Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants', and Apprentices' Association, at 8.30 p.m. Botanical excursion to Colinton. Particulars from Mr. G. D. Thomson, 73 Princes Street, Edinburgh.

College Notes.

IMPERIAL COLLEGE OF CHEMISTRY.—On June 1 the students of this college, with their Principal, Mr. Frederick Davis, were entertained by the London County Council to an exhibition by the Fire-brigade of methods of extinguishing fire and of saving life, with especial demonstrations with regard to fires in chemical-works, &c. The apparatus used in entering noxious and suffocating vapours with life-lines and fresh-air tubes was especially interesting. The scaling of a building 80 feet high with flames issuing from the top windows created considerable excitement. The volume of water employed and the spray for carrying away smoke were very effective. Mr. Frederick Davis thanked the officers on behalf of the students.

THE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS advertising in this issue are as follows:—

School of Pharmacy, 17 Bloomsbury Square, W.C.
South London College of Pharmacy, 325 Kennington Road, S.E.

Metropolitan College of Pharmacy, 160 and 162 Kennington Park Road, S.E.

Westminster College of Chemistry, Trinity Square, Borough, S.E.

London College of Chemistry and Pharmacy, 323 Clapham Road, S.W.

Royal Dispensary, 21 West Richmond Street, Edinburgh.

Leeds College of Pharmacy, Clarendon Road, Leeds.

Liverpool School of Pharmacy, 6 Sandon Terrace, Liverpool.

Pelman School of Memory Training, 4 Bloomsbury Street, W.C.

Burlington Correspondence College, 8 Crescent Grove, Clapham Common, S.W.

THE EARLY-CLOSING ASSOCIATION have issued their programme for the sports to be held at Richmond on June 22. There are eighteen events, including members' and open flat and cycle races. A large gathering of subscribers is expected to support Mr. and Mrs. Body, who will distribute the prizes. A keen contest among shop-assistants for Mr. Body's 10l. prize and Mrs. Body's 5l. 5s. prize is anticipated.

Trade-marks Applied For.

Objections to the registration of any of the undermentioned applications should be lodged with C. N. DALTON, Esq., C.B., Comptroller-General of Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks, at the Patent Office, 25 Southampton Buildings, Chancery Lane, London, W.C., within one month of the dates mentioned. The objection must be stated on Trade-marks Form J, cost £1, obtainable through any money-order office.

(From the "Trade-marks Journal," June 1, 1904.)

"HYDRONAL" ("Hydro" disclaimed); for photographic developers. By Dr. Lüttke & Arndt, 8 Zollstrasse, Wardsbek, Germany. 261,734.

"DRYOL" ("Dry" disclaimed); for goods in Class 2. By Brüll & Co., 1 Vordere Sternstrasse, Nuremberg, Germany. 261,956.

Facsimile signature; for Solution d'Adrenaline Clin). By F. Comar & fils & Cie., 20 rue des Fosses St.-Jacques, Paris. 259,560.

Combination of devices (a bee, a hoe, and a representative John Bull, "B O E"); for medicines. By T. H. Barlow, 7 Halesowen Street, Blackheath, Staffs. 262,264.

Facsimile signature of applicant; for pills. By Edwin Roberts, trading as the "Edwin Roberts Medicine Co.," Oxford House, Elmers End Road, Beckenham, S.E. 262,629.

Device for label (Welsh woman spinning in front of cottage); for an embrocation. By Ewart & Co., 31 Matthew Street, Seacombe, Cheshire. 262,576.

Combination of devices and the word "VIRELLA"; for medicated and non-medicated toilet-paper. By the Paper-cutting and Toilet-requisite Company (Limited), 90 Goswell Road, E.C. 263,058-59.

"CEJOR"; for photographic lenses and apparatus. By C. P. Goerz, 4/5 Holborn Circus, E.C. 263,023.

"JOCKO"; for goods in Class 8. By Sharp & Hitchmough, 101/3 Dale Street, Liverpool. 263,254.

"MAVILLE"; for foodstuffs. By Newball & Mason, 90 Beech Avenue, Sherwood Rise, Nottingham. 261,776.

"NUDA"; for cream of tartar, tartaric acid and substitutes therefor, &c. By the Pure Chemical and Spice Company, 50 Tower Buildings, 22 Water Street, Liverpool. 263,236.

"CARLSVICH"; for mineral and aerated waters. By L. T. Ashwell, Hazelwood, Warrington, Surrey, chemist and druggist. 262,889.

"ESPA"; for perfumery. By E. Ripley, 261 London Road, St. Leonards-on-Sea, chemist and druggist. 261,858.

Portrait of the applicant and the word "HAIRSTOWE"; for a hair-restorer. By A. Pyrah, 1 Carlisle Terrace, Manningham. 260,360.

"TWYOL"; for a non-medicinal toilet-fluid. By L. J. Holland & Co., 103 Tollington Park, N. 262,095.

"DENSYL" ("Dens" disclaimed); for toilet-preparations. By F. Schultz, 44 Kaiser Wilhelm Strasse, Leipzig, Germany. 261,915.

Device; for toothbrushes made to hold refill heads of wood fibre. By G. F. Horsey, Chiswick, and G. Heath, Farnham, trading as the "Oriental Fibre Toothbrush Company," Al-Arak Works, Farnham, Surrey. 260,788.

Merchandise-marks Acts.

AERATED-WATER BOTTLES.

At the Killarney (co. Kerry) Petty Sessions on June 2, J. J. O'Connor, mineral-water manufacturer, Killarney, and J. B. Fitzgerald, mineral-water manufacturer, Caheriveen, appeared in answer to a number of summonses at the suit of Messrs. Hovenden & Orr (Limited), Cantrell & Cochrane (Limited), Bewley & Draper (Limited), O'Brien & Co., Thwaites & Co. (Limited), mineral-water manufacturers, Dublin; Messrs. Foley & Co., Sligo; Messrs. Andrew Barr & P. & T. Lynch, Glasgow; and T. & H. Smith (Limited), Edinburgh, for offences under the above Acts—namely, for filling mineral water of their own manufacture into bottles bearing the complainants' trade-marks and trade-descriptions. Mr. Gerald Byrne, solicitor, Dublin, prosecuted. A fine of 1s. was entered on each summons, and each defendant had to pay two guineas costs.

Old Recipes.

MR. F. W. TRUMAN, in a paper read to the London Chemists' Association, dealt with "Old recipes and their trade value to Chemists."

He pointed out that the tendency to deprecate anything in medicine that was not modern and "up-to-date" was a mistaken one. The domestic remedy and family recipe, should receive at the hands of the chemist quite as much consideration and care in their preparation as the physician's prescription. These recipes are frequently ridiculed as "old women's remedies," and in many cases not the slightest regard is paid to changes of formulae that may have taken place since the origin of the recipe. The result often is that the therapeutic effect of the recipe is altered, and often destroyed entirely, and the customer attributes the non-success of the once successful remedy either to inferior drugs or to want of skill on the part of the chemist. This occasions not only a loss of prestige to the chemist, but also a considerable pecuniary loss. Mr. Truman instanced the well-known and formerly much-used "Chelsea Pensioner," composed of guaiacum, milk of sulphur, &c., made into an electuary and taken as a remedy for rheumatism, &c. The formula is more than half a century old, and when it was written such a preparation as sulph. præcip. B.P. was commercially unknown. Made with the B.P. article, it fails to give satisfaction to the customer; whereas, if compounded with the old lac sulphuris, the result is distinctly beneficial. The recipe thus gets repeated over and over again at the establishment whence good results are obtained. A peculiarity of old formulae is, that although the ingredients and their quantities have been accurately preserved, the directions for use have either been forgotten or overlooked. Thus bad results may be arrived at; and a little tact on the part of the chemist will often elucidate the purpose for which it is required, and a small amount of thought will enable the best advice to be given as to the manner of its use. In this connection he mentioned an old woman's remedy the uses for which read like some much-lauded modern nostrum, as it was recommended for coughs and chilblains, sore throats and shingles, as a blister, and for a host of other ailments, including being an infallible remedy for corns. Divergent as they may sound, yet the recipe is not only feasible, but has a certain amount of medicinal value for all those ailments, according to whether it is used undiluted or diluted in various proportions. The recipe in question consists of equal portions of aromatic vinegar and laudanum. Even simple recipes are capable of bringing recurrent grist to the pharmaceutical mill. For example, a very familiar aperient is a mixture of calomel and sugar. When that admixture was first prescribed, beet sugar was unknown, and as powdered sugar was not kept the calomel was rubbed down to an impalpable powder with lump cane sugar. When that is done not only does the powder acquire a faint straw colour, quite distinct from the mere admixture of calomel and the powdered sugar of commerce, but a dose containing 3 gr. of calomel is a very mild and pleasant laxative, whereas made with powdered sugar it is a violent cathartic. So many changes of formulae without alteration of name have during the last half-century or so taken place that nearly always their therapeutical value is less reliable, and in preparing one old recipe some danger to the patient is created. He instanced two cases that had come under his notice within the past few days. A popular old recipe for a "consumption-cure" contains tincture of belladonna. When originated the old-time tincture, of course, was intended, and in the cases to which he alluded the tincture of the present pharmacopoeial strength was dispensed, with the result that belladonna-poisoning occurred in both cases. Old-fashioned cough-mixtures depended for their efficacy greatly upon the ipecacuanha-wine put into them. The vin. ipecac. of the present B.P. is a very different article from that of twenty years ago, and results are therefore bound to be different. The same applies to the tincture of orange of the present Pharmacopoeia—a totally different preparation from the stomachic and tonic of olden times. He urged, therefore, greater attention to the intelligent compounding of old recipes.

New Books for the Trade.

THE following are the latest additions to the "Chemists' Compact Library" published at the offices of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.:

ELEMENTARY DISPENSING PRACTICE.

By Joseph Ince, Ph.C., F.C.S. Price 3s. 6d., by post 3s. 9d.

"The Pharmaceutical Era" last received says of this book: "In examining the work one can hardly realise from the freshness of its style and the attractive character of its contents that the author has lived beyond the allotted 'three-score and ten.' However, the man behind the prescription-counter will surely appreciate this effort on the part of Mr. Ince, and notwithstanding the incorporation of a large amount of elementary instruction, the dispenser will find in it many valuable hints and much practical information bearing directly upon his every-day work. For those entering on the study and practice of dispensing-pharmacy no better work can be recommended."

"PHARMACEUTICAL FORMULAS,"

Price 10s. net, or by post 10s. 6d.

A FRENCH OPINION OF VOL. II.—Professor A. Domergue, of Marseilles, writing in "Répertoire de Pharmacie," says: "In this important collection of miscellaneous formulas the first sixty pages are devoted to a chronological *résumé* of the laws and regulations relating to medicines. The classification of the formulas is based on the therapeutic actions, following the ailments in alphabetical order. The number of the formulas is considerable. Here are a few examples: 157 for antibilious pills, 170 for corn-remedies, nearly 100 pages of formulas for cough-remedies, a special chapter for indigestion, another for dental affections, &c. This outline suffices to show the wealth of information contained in this portable and thoroughly practical volume."

These books may be obtained from our office, or at the net published prices from any of the following houses:

Allen & Hanburys (Limited), Bethnal Green, N.E.
Ayrton, Saunders & Kemp (Limited), Liverpool.
Baiss Brothers & Stevenson (Limited), London.
Barclay & Sons (Limited), 95 Farringdon Street, E.C.
Bleasdale (Limited), York.
Duncan, Flockhart & Co., Canongate, Edinburgh.
W. Edwards & Son, 157 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.
Evans Sons Lescher & Webb (Limited), Liverpool, and
60 Bartholomew Close, E.C.
Glasgow Apothecaries' Company, Glasgow.
John Gower, Waterloo, near Liverpool.
Hall, Forster & Co., Newcastle-on-Tyne.
Harkness, Beaumont & Co., Edinburgh.
Hirst, Brooke & Hirst (Limited), Leeds.
Hodgkinsons, Clarke & Ward, London.
R. Hovenden & Sons (Limited), London.
John Ismay & Sons, Newcastle-on-Tyne.
H. K. Lewis, Gower Street, W.C.
Lockwood & Co., 138 St. John Street, E.C.
McKesson & Robbins, New York, U.S.A.
S. Maw, Son & Sons, Aldersgate Street, E.C.
May, Roberts & Co., Clerkenwell Road, E.C.
F. Newbery & Sons, 27 Charterhouse Square, E.C.
W. Paterson & Sons, Aberdeen.
Pinkerton, Gibson & Co., Edinburgh.
Potter & Clarke, 60 Artillery Lane, E.
Raines, Clark & Co., Edinburgh.
Raines & Co., York.
J. Sanger & Sons, 2 Winsley Street, W.
Southall Brothers & Barclay (Limited), Birmingham.
Sutton & Co., Chiswell Street, E.C.
John Thompson (Limited), Liverpool.
Wilkinson & Simpson (Limited), Newcastle-on-Tyne.
J. Woolley, Sons & Co. (Limited), Victoria Bridge,
Manchester.
Wright, Lavman & Umney (Limited), London.
Wyleys (Limited), Coventry.

THE MIDLAND PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION is arranging for an excursion to Dovedale on June 29. A special saloon train is to start from New Street (L.N.W.R.) at 11.30 A.M.

LICENSED VICTUALERS' SCHOOL.—Sir Thomas R. Dewar, M.P., proprietor of "Rosbach" water, is to open the second centenary of this school by presiding at the 101st anniversary festival, to be held at the Crystal Palace on June 28.

Exchange Column—Bargains.

TERMS.

1^d. per word with name and address. **1d.** per word if we register the address and attach a number.

No Advertisement inserted for less than **6d.**

Limited to the Advertisements of Surplus Stock, Shop Fittings, Apparatus, Photographic Goods, Books and Periodicals, Formulae, Addresses Wanted and Articles Wanted.

DEPOSIT.—The purchaser of anything advertised in the Exchange Column may remit the amount to us, and we only pay the money deposited on advice from the remitter. We charge a commission of 6d. on any transaction of £3 or less, or 1s. if above that amount which is payable by the purchaser.

Remittances payable to **EDWARD HALSE,** and crossed **MARTIN'S BANK, LIMITED.**

FOR DISPOSAL.

APPARATUS.

Mineral-water plant and accessories for disposal; bargain. **GODDEN,** 158 Seven Sisters Road, Holloway.

Syphon-filling machine, complete, up-to-date plant. For particulars apply **HORTON & BAYES,** Woburn Sands.

BOOKS AND PERIODICALS.

Martindale's "Extra Pharmacopoeia," 11th edition; what offers? 274/11, Office of this Paper.

"Pharmaceutical Journal," posted Saturdays, for C. & D. "CHEMIST," 156 Northbrook Street, Liverpool.

"Pharmaceutical Journal," posted Monday, 6s. 6d. per annum. "NESBAR," 26 Russell Terrace, Leamington.

"Pharmaceutical Journal," 1903; journal posted Mondays; what offers? "DISPENSER," Victoria Hospital, Hull.

"C. & D." and "P.J." posted day after receipt, what offers, cash? also several years C. & D. and Journals, few numbers missing; Pereira, Remington, and several others. "CHEMICUS," Portland Pharmacy, Malpas, Cheshire.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS.

Chiretta.—Advertiser has a quantity for sale at 2d. lb., by original bale. **GROVES,** Chemist, Blandford.

6 oz. morphia acet.; 50 lbs. potass. oxalas neutral (Schering's). What offers? Cash or exchange. "CHEMIST," 141 St. James's Street, Burnley.

OPTICAL AND PHOTOGRAPHIC.

Lancaster's "Mémoire," 2 d.d. slides, roller-blind shutter, case; cost 54s., take 25s. "F," Library, Bicester.

PROPRIETARY ARTICLES.

Keene's corn 6 doz., cold 4 doz., pile 2 doz., 4s. 9d. dozen; Monkey toilet-soap, 3 doz., 5s. 6d. **LEE,** Chemist, Mexboro'.

9 doz. Kaputine, 8s., 10 doz. Parr's pills, Job's Liquifruit, Whelpton's, 8s.; carriage paid. 274/39, Office of this Paper.

Job line.—50 gross 1d. perfume-sachets; fresh; 4 odours (lavender, rose, violet, heliotrope); 2 doz. hang-up cards; 6s. gross, car. paid. **BROOKS,** Chemist, Hornsey, N.

SHARES.

Shares for sale.—See Miscellaneous column (p. 67).

Twenty £5 shares in Bleasdale (Limited); what offer? Address, 275/25, Office of this Paper.

SHOP FITTINGS.

Mahogany window-enclosures (two); full set shop-rounds; four 2-gal. carboys. **EARDLEY,** Glossop Road, Sheffield.

Shop-rounds.—30 W.M. 2-lb., 25 W.M. 1-lb., 8 N.M. 2-lb., 40 N.M. pints; 40s. the lot, carr. forward, case free. **MAC DERMOTT,** Chemist, Worthing, Sussex.

Two specie-jars with mahogany stands, good condition, half Maw's price; also 103 shop-rounds, 10-oz., 20-oz., and 40-oz., gilt labels; what offers? **R. ANDERSON,** Chemist, Sunderland.

Handsome 12-ft. mahogany fixture; 62 drawers (cut-glass knobs), 3 shelves above, cupboard at end (with mirrored door); price £9. **HORTON & BAYES,** Woburn Sands.

Handsome mahogany fittings.—Carved arches, pilasters, shelving, 3 nests drawers (total 103, glass knobs, labels), about 100-ft. run silvered glass for behind shelving, 2 wall-cases, 2 mirror-fronted cupboards, &c.; £28 to clear. **SMITH,** 2 Little Green, Richmond, Surrey.

Shopfittings.—Set of drug-drawers, 6 ft. 6 in., 4 rows, 8 shelves, and cornice over, £8; good strong counter, fitted with very convenient label and other drawers, 16 ft. long, £6; one run of drawers and lockers, bevel-glass labels, and glass knobs, £12; two 4-gal. pear-shape carboys, 10s. each; one 2-gallon carboy, 6s. "CHEMICUS," 30 Zetland Street, Southport.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Tooth-forceps, set of Young's; cash offers. "CHEMIST," 31 Minto Street, Edinburgh.

Martindale, 10th edition, 4s. 6d. post free; nine 1-oz. acid pyrogall. Merck, 7d. each. **FIELDS,** Chemist, Beverley.

Overstocked.—Good English toothbrushes, assorted; 3s. doz., 3 doz. 8s., all car. paid. **BROOKS,** Chemist, Horsey, N.

Bath-chair, Maw's fig. 1,150, in excellent condition, only used one month, cost £5 3s., will accept £3. **MILLER,** Warrington.

Small edge-runner for sale at valuation; iron runners, brackets, &c. On view, **DOSWORTH,** 121 Grosvenor Park, Camberwell.

£5 down and £5 a month for five months will secure up-to-date American soda-fountain. Full particulars from "Limousin" (281/22), Office of this Paper.

Overstocked.—Sparklet "B" bulbs, doz. 11s., 4 doz. 40s.; sponges, good 1s. 3d. line, doz. 9s. 6d., 100 75s., cash with order. **WILSON,** 393 Oxford Road, Manchester.

No more broken mantles; new incandescent metal mantles (patent 9522), practically unbreakable; platinum, 70 c.p., white light; 6d. post free, 4s. 6d. doz. **CROSSLEY'S,** 174a Fountains Road, Liverpool.

What offers? Martindale 1898, ditto 1901; bell-metal mortar, 5-inch, and iron pestle; marble mortar, 12-inch, and pestle; Bishop's No. 0 spongy-iron earthenware filter; secondhand pocket Kodak; ditto in leather case. "CHEMIST," 37 Crawford Street, W.

Brass sign, 8 ft. 6 in. by 6 in., lettered "Member of the Pharmaceutical Society," and one 2 ft. 6 in. by 6 in., would suit 6-lettered name or less; 2 doz. Locock's pulmonic wafers, 1s.; 2 Powell's rheumatic embroc., 1s.; 1 Moonseed bitters, 4s. 6d.; 4 Moonseed ointment; 3 Brompton's consumption specific (Hardy), 1s.; 3 Lambert's asthmatic balsam, 1s.; 4 Dredge's Heal-all, 1s.; 1 Soule's bop-bitters, 2s. 9d.; 2 Brandreth's Elettica; 2 Neuraline, 1s.; 1 Peptodyn, 2s. 9d.; 5 Parr's pills; 2 Dunbar's Alkaram; best offers, whole or part. **SAMPSON,** Chemist, Bath.

WANTED.

Gross' "Impotence and Sterility." **C. H. HEPFER,** 61 Bishopsthorpe Road, York.

Counter-case in good condition, mahogany, bent glass, about 5 ft. **WHYTE,** Arbroath.

Old artificial teeth bought; cash by return post. **DENT,** 298 Battersea Park Road, London.

Messrs. Stone & Son, Chemists, Exeter, are in want of English bees-wax; large or small quantities taken. Send price delivered.

Large marble mortar, about 30 in. internal diameter, complete with pestle and long wooden handle. State price, 158/16, Office of this Paper.

Perkin's "Organic Chemistry," Everett's "Physics," Muter's "Analytical Chemistry." Lowest price, carriage paid, to **ARKELL,** 19 Wood Street, Swindon.

To retail chemists and others.—Wanted, examples of the phosphorus-bottle, instantaneous-light box, sulphuric-acid bottle, Euperion, Prometbean, and other obsolete chemical contrivances for producing fire; also any early forms of the friction-match (lucifers, Congreves, fuzes, &c.). Address, **CHRISTY,** 115 Farringdon Road, E.C.



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Ten shillings a year in advance, post free to any part of the world, including a copy of *The Chemists' and Druggists' Diary* next published. Single copy, 4d.; Summer or Winter Number, 1s.; *Diary*, 3s. 6d. Postal orders and cheques to be crossed "Martin's Bank (Limited)."

AS AN OFFICIAL ORGAN

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INSETS.

If there is advertising to the drug-trade to be done, experts say they must begin in THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. It covers the widest field, the largest number of best buyers, the smallest number of persons who do not buy.

THE SUMMER ISSUE,

which will be published on the last Saturday of July, will go still further. It is one by which we aim to enlarge our borders, and by extending its circulation to potential buyers ensure to advertisers an unequalled clientele of customers. Consequently it gives manufacturers and wholesale houses a splendid opportunity of distributing circulars and price-lists in an economical and effective manner. We insert 12,000 of these at less cost than it takes to send them singly by post. Ask the Publisher for particulars.

Summary.

THE VALUATION BILL is briefly referred to on p. 933.

ALTERATIONS IN STORE-PRICES are printed on p. 916.

SOME interesting illustrated photographic notes appear on p. 927.

EXETER furnishes our ballad-writer with his theme for this week (p. 928).

DUNDEE CHEMISTS want four hours' relaxation a week and all at one time, but are not able to get it (p. 919).

AN appeal in the New Zealand *Fospherine v. Phospherino* case has been dismissed (p. 921).

THE COUNCIL of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland have decided to change the method of election-voting (p. 923).

THE U.S. PHARMACOPOEIA, 1900 edition, will be ready for sale by November 1, 1904, Professor Remington says (p. 922).

THE TRADE of 1903 has been excellently summarised in a Board of Trade Statement, which is described in an article on p. 930.

AN attempt to postpone the Government Shops Early-closing Bill until small shopkeepers have expressed their opinion of it has failed (p. 923).

THE NASCENT STATE, as it affects the therapeutic action of certain chemicals, is regarded by Dr. Robin, of Paris, as worthy of close observation (p. 933).

CHEMISTS who are fortunate in getting into country woods and lanes now and then will be interested in Mr. Jackson's notes on "Wayside Medicinal Plants" (p. 947).

THE HEMATOGEN TRADE-MARK is the subject of an action in the English High Court, Dr. Hommel wanting to restrain London agents of a Hamburg firm from using it (p. 934).

THE CAPE COLONY ANALYST gives a great deal of useful information in his annual report. It includes analyses of sheep-dips, and particulars of native poisonous plants (p. 931).

"MR. JOHNSON" is the name used by a man who fraudulently represents himself as the export buyer of Harrod's Stores (Limited). Wholesale houses should note the paragraph about him on p. 916.

SCHWEPPES' CHOCOLATE-COLOURED LABEL has been in the High Court. The company endeavoured to restrain a Plymouth lady from using a label said to be similar, but they failed to convince the judge (p. 934).

THE ADRENALINE TRADE-MARK has been contested in Belgium, but the firm who wanted to take it and 25,000 francs from Messrs. Parke, Davis & Co. have failed in their suit, and have to bear all the costs (p. 934).

BUSINESS continues quiet in all departments of produce. Lemon oil, saltpetre, and nitrate of soda are higher. Refined camphor, sulphate of copper, and quinine in second-hands are easier. Menthol is lower (p. 943).

EXTRACTIVE AND ALCOHOL FIGURES for a considerable number of tinctures, liquors, and liquid extracts, as determined by Mr. J. E. Brunner, advising pharmacist to the Irish Local Government Board, are given on p. 937.

THE SOCIETY OF CHEMIST-OPTICIANS has now been definitely organised, and officers appointed. The objects of the Society as formulated indicate that it is not the intention to confer a qualification, but to conserve the interests of the members (p. 923).

PURE ACETONE on keeping becomes impure, owing to the formation of free acid. Mr. A. K. Marshall in a paper to the Society of Chemical Industry explains that this is due to the method of distillation, and shows how it can be avoided (p. 924).

PROFESSOR ARRHENIUS delivered a lecture at the Royal Institution last week on electrolytic dissociation, indicating what advances the ionisation hypothesis has helped (p. 924). At the Chemical Society the night before, Dr. Marshall, of Montreal, read a paper on the limitations of the hypothesis (p. 926).

CHAULMOOGRA SEEDS and the oil which they yield have been investigated in the Wellcome Chemical Research laboratories. The seeds are those of *Taraktogenos Kurzii*, King, and not of *Gynocardia odorata*, R.Br. The oil yields chaulmoogric acid, whose constitution is discussed. From *gynocardia* seeds a new cyanogenetic glucoside has been isolated (p. 926).

English News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the Trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Brevities.

Two horses have been poisoned at Mells, Somerset, by eating sprigs of yew which at this time of the year is a violent poison.

The Southport Bench have transferred the wine-licence formerly held by Mr. J. B. Foggitt, pharmaceutical chemist, Coronation Walk, to his successor, Mr. James Bell Wilson.

The Food and Drugs Act inspector has been busy among West Hartlepool chemists lately, samples having been purchased of camphorated oil, chlorodyne lozenges, and lime-water.

The Sittingbourne Joint Hospital Board have accepted the tender of Mr. W. G. Gordelier, chemist and druggist, Sittingbourne, for the supply of chemists' goods to the workhouse.

Mr. W. Martindale, 10 New Cavendish Street, W., has secured the contract for the supply of drugs for one year to the West-end Hospital for Diseases of the Nervous System, Welbeck Street, W.

The Salford Town Council have accepted the tender of Messrs. Ferris & Co. (Limited), of Bristol, for the supply of drugs and medical and surgical appliances to the Ladywell Sanatorium for the ensuing year.

For stealing a toothbrush from the establishment of Mr. Charles Dewing, chemist and druggist, Old Market Place, Grimsby, a dock-labourer, named Miller, was on June 2 sentenced to seven days' hard labour.

At Hertford last week, Henry Hiron was committed for trial on a charge of obtaining goods to the value of 2l. 2s. from Brown & Co. (Limited), manufacturing chemists, of Manchester, by false pretences and with intent to defraud.

Since the Central Midwives Board took up their duties they have registered 5,330 persons as midwives, of whom 3,480 were in practice before July, 1901, and the rest were registered on diplomas, the largest number being 1,434 from the Obstetrical Society of London.

At the Kensington Licensing Sessions on June 7, the wine-licence until recently held by Mr. William Thomas, chemist and druggist, at 105-107 Talbot Road, Bayswater, W., was transferred to Mrs. Catherine Thomas, widow and executrix, and re-transferred to Mr. Bertram Webster, chemist and druggist, who has taken over the business.

The members of the Royal Institution, at the meeting on Monday, passed a vote of thanks to Dr. Andrew Carnegie for his donation of 1,200l. to enable Professor Dewar and Mr. R. A. Hadfield to prosecute their joint investigation on the physical properties of steel and other alloys at low temperatures, and to Dr. Frank McClean for his donation of 100l. to the Research Fund.

Drug-analyses.

Lambeth's public analyst, in his report for the past quarter, states that he examined three samples of tartaric acid, all of which were genuine.

Dr. Stevenson, public analyst of St. Pancras, is to examine 250 additional samples per annum at 10s. each. Previously 500 samples a year were taken.

The annual report, issued on June 2, of the administration of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act in the county of Middlesex, shows that during the twelve months 103 samples of drugs were submitted to the public analyst. Of these all were genuine and in accordance with the requirements of the B.P., except three samples of magnesia and one sample of compound powder of jalap. The percentage of drug adulteration (3.9) was larger than in the preceding year, but was much smaller than the general percentage (9.4) of drug-adulteration throughout the county for 1902.

Large Order from Harrod's.

A man of medium height, with dark moustache, and speaking with a foreign accent, has recently been going round wholesale houses connected with the drug and other trades representing himself as the buyer to the export department at Harrod's Stores (Limited). He gives the name of "Johnson," and calls with a view to placing an export order for goods. In some cases he has given orders amounting to 1,000l. and more, and in at least one instance the goods were so "urgently required" that a van was at the door and they were taken away in it. The orders were given on what purported to be Harrod's order-forms. In several instances the man stated casually that he had run short of money and asked to be favoured with a couple of sovereigns. Under the influence of the promised or given order, he has pocketed a good deal. The object of this note is to ask any wholesale houses upon whom Mr. Johnson calls in a similar manner to give him into the custody of the police, who hold a warrant for his arrest. He is in no way connected with Harrod's, but the company have information about him which will read like a novel when it gets into the police-court reports.

A Garden-party.

On Saturday afternoon, June 4, the Mayor and Mayoress of St. Pancras (Alderman T. H. W. and Mrs. Idris) were bountifully favoured by nature when they gave a garden-party in the Royal Botanic Gardens, Regent's Park. The day was one of the best, and the grounds are magnificent just now. Mr. and Mrs. Idris had besides made thoughtful arrangements for the pleasure of their guests, of whom several hundreds were present, and who were received by the Mayor and Mayoress between 4 and 5.30 p.m. The band of the Coldstream Guards performed on a lawn at the western side of the grounds; the Marlborough Quartette in the rhododendron-tent; near the lake, "under the greenwood tree," Mr. Ben Greet's Company, the "Woodland Players," gave scenes from Shakespeare's "Comedy of Errors"; and Madame Lizzie Pope gave harp recitals in the conservatory. A goodly number of pharmacists were present, amongst them being Dr. Attkin, Professor H. G. Greenish, Messrs. Leo Atkinson, F. Bascombe, I. Bourdas, A. Cooper, M. E. Foster, E. D. Foster, W. S. Glyn-Jones, J. B. S. Lancaster, Peter MacEwan, W. A. H. Naylor, W. P. Parry, D. Peters, W. Ransom, F. Ransom, John Humphrey, C. J. Strothers, Lang-Sims, C. Umney, J. C. Umney, W. P. Want, C. Coutts Michie, A. Hodgson, W. C. Ford, J. Murison, G. A. Hodgkinson, and A. Scott. Most of them were accompanied by ladies.

Store-prices.

The alterations in prices in the Army and Navy Stores Circular for June include the following:

Bicarbonate of soda, 1½d. per lb., 9d. per 7 lbs.; borax, lump or powder (red), 2½d. per lb.; carbonate of ammonia, 8d. per 1-lb. bottle; linseed, whole or crushed, 2½d. per lb., 1s. 3d. per 7 lbs.; naphthaline (in powder—for moths), 4½d. per 1-lb. tin; linseed oil, 6d. per pint bottle, 2s. per gal. (tin 6d. extra); tooth canes (dragon sticks), 1s. 3d. per doz.; "Fuo," 2s. 7d. per bottle; "Perfection" formaldehyde fumigators, 5d., 10d., and 1s. 10d. each; Perla's Eau de Neige and Laite de Beauté, 2s. 6d. per bottle each; rectified spirit of turpentine, 3s. 9d. per gal. (tin 6d. extra); indiarubber sponges, with strap and pocket, 1s. 6d., 1s. 8d., and 2s. each; "Tomce," 1s. per bottle; "XL" dentifrice (rose, wintergreen, or phenated), 2s. 8d. per bottle; Dr. Horsey's Oriental fibre toothbrush-holders (imperishable), 1s. each, box of 1 doz. brush heads, 1s.; Roger and Gallet's "Radicure" (toilet-powder), 2s. 9d. per box; cod-liver oil (finest Norwegian), 10d. per 8-oz. bottle, 1s. 6d. per 16-oz. bottle, 2s. 11d. per 32-oz. bottle, 12s. per gal. (jar 1s. extra), (refined veterinary) 10s. per gal., jar 6d. extra.

An aseptic open-out ever-ready box of japanned tin, for surgical instruments and dressings, is quoted at 17s. 6d.

Cricket.

Metropolitan College of Pharmacy v. London College of Pharmacy.—The first match of the season was played between teams from these colleges on June 4, at Nunhead, and ended in an exciting victory for the "Metros" by two runs, London College scoring 42, and Metropolitan College 44.

The crushing defeat which the Nottingham chemists administered to the Post Office team last season was avenged on June 2, when the tables were completely turned. Going in first the Post Office made 117 runs for the loss of eight wickets, and then declared; the Chemists being got out for 29.

Masonic.

Mr. J. L. Smith, chemist and druggist, of Manchester and Salford, who is a Past Master of the "Albert Victor" Lodge of Freemasons, and has been a brother in the Craft for over twenty years, is the principal founder and will be the first W.M. of a new lodge to be consecrated by Bro. C. R. M. Beswicke-Royds, the Worshipful Deputy Provincial Grand Master of the East Lancashire Province, on June 16. The new lodge is to be called the "Maritime Lodge," and a warrant from the Grand Lodge of England has been granted. The consecration will take place in the Ordsall Hall, Salford, at 2.30 P.M.

No Relation.

Arthur Francis McManus (23) was sentenced to three years' penal servitude, at North London Sessions on June 1, for stealing jewellery worth 5*l.* from Robert Mulholland, of Boots Cash Chemists' (Southern) (Limited), Seven Sisters Road, N., and 5*l.* from Taylors' Drug-stores (Limited), Stoke Newington Road, N. In connection with this case Mr. A. E. B. MacManus, who is with Boots Cash Chemists (Southern) (Limited), at 182 High Street, Southampton, desires it to be known that he is no relation of the person who has been sentenced.

Errand-boys Charged.

At the Guildhall Police Court on June 4, Joshua Jones (16) and Arthur Smith (15), errand-boys in the service of Messrs. Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., wholesale druggists, of Coleman Street, E.C., were charged with stealing a quantity of order-forms belonging to their employers; and Ernest Allison (19) and Albert Gibbs (17), also errand-boys, were charged with forging orders for the delivery of goods and obtaining valuable opera-glasses from Messrs. Watson, of Holborn, by false pretences. Mr. Muskett, who prosecuted on behalf of the Wholesale Druggists' Association, said that from statements made by the accused it was evident they had all put their heads together to steal the forms and obtain the goods, and that this was not a solitary transaction, for they had also gone in for "pink pills for pale people." Detective-sergeant Collison deposed that he went to the prosecutors' premises in Coleman Street, when certain information was given to him, in consequence of which he interviewed Smith, who was a drug-bottler, and he was subsequently charged with stealing order-forms. He (Smith) was taken to the police-office, where he said he wished to tell the truth. He was cautioned, and he then wrote out a statement, which admitted his guilt and incriminated the other prisoners, who were subsequently arrested. Opera-glasses were found at Allison's and Gibbs's addresses, together with a quantity of Dr. Williams's pink pills, which had also been obtained by means of forged orders. They also went in for back-ache pills. The prisoners were remanded.

Fire.

Considerable alarm was created in Broad Street, Park, Sheffield, on June 5, by a report that the warehouse of Mr. G. B. Owen, wholesale and retail chemist and druggist, was on fire. Fortunately the report was exaggerated, but a lucky discovery undoubtedly prevented a serious accident. A neighbour saw a blaze in an oil-store at the rear of Mr. Owen's premises. The Fire-brigade were at once telephoned for, as close to the store was a large tank of paraffin. The Brigade turned out promptly, but before their arrival neighbours had succeeded in extinguishing the flames. The damage done was slight.

An Echo of Salt Regal.

At the examination, in the Liverpool Bankruptcy Court last week, of Mr. R. C. Scott, steamship-broker, it was stated that he commenced business in 1887 as a shipping and commission agent, but devoted most of his time to the development of "Salt Regal," which he claimed to have invented and patented. The patent was sold by him to a limited company in 1889 for 12,000*l.* in fully-paid shares.

He alleged that he declined at that time to accept 6,000*l.* in cash and 6,000*l.* in shares because he had great expectations from the shares. That company went into liquidation in 1891, and the shares became worthless. In the meantime he had sold about 1,500 of the shares. During the same period he patented the "Gnu Soap," which he sold, but this also was not a success. Mr. Scott's present liabilities are 8,949*l.* and assets 29*l.*

Birmingham Notes.

The departmental system of running big concerns is spreading to pharmacy, for one hears on all sides that successful traders are launching out in this direction.

The square block of old buildings which once included Mr. Thorpe's pharmacy, in Congreve Street, has been razed to the ground, and palatial buildings costing the ratepayers half a million sterling are to adorn the site.

Yardley's population has grown at the rate of a thousand a year for the past thirteen years, and Mr. Jennings, formerly with Messrs. Philip Harris & Co. and Messrs Bellamy and Wakefield, has decided to start in business in the place.

An effective way of getting rid of time-worn and shop-soiled stock has been adopted by a central firm of chemists. Their window is stocked with tins of enamel paint, which, to clear, are offered at half price. As the contents are as good as new, the bait has caught on.

Sunday trading in this city is greatly on the increase, and although it has always hitherto been confined to trades outside pharmacy, chemists find that the side-door work has increased so inordinately that it has become a necessity to open the shop-door much earlier than at noon and again from six to nine in the evening.

An interesting account of the remarkable so-called graft hybrid laburnum *Cytisus Adami* has been given in the "Post" by Professor Hillhouse. It was first raised in 1825 by M. Jean Adam, by means of shield-grafting the twiggly broom-like *Cytisus purpureus* upon the common laburnum. A very beautiful specimen of the tree, which has a mauve blossom, is in the Edgbaston Botanical Gardens.

The local Pharmaceutical Association has settled upon Dovedale for its summer's outing. The Midland Railway are providing luncheon-cars, and it is expected that many members will be present, for if the weather is fine it is a most charming place for a day's excursion. There was a meeting of the Council on Tuesday last at the University, but the business transacted, other than this, has not leaked out. It is stated that the principal officers were re-elected.

Battersea and the Chemists' Defence Association.

At the Battersea Town Council on Wednesday, June 8, the Public Health Committee reported on a communication which had been addressed to the Town Clerk on April 25 by the Chemists' Defence Association (Limited), in regard to the case under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts against Mr. Samuel V. Brook, chemist, Grayshott Road, for the sale of camphorated oil alleged to be adulterated. The Association pointed out that the Magistrate dismissed the case, and since then the public analyst had stated in his report that the oil with which the preparation was made did not possess the characters of olive oil. They considered this statement unfair, and remarked that the Acts require the prosecuting authorities "to give such particulars of any offence as shall enable the defendant to know exactly what he is called upon to answer." In this instance the analyst failed to give these particulars, and this was the reason why the Magistrate dismissed the summons. It was further pointed out that three analysts of high repute examined samples of the oil, and declared it to answer the tests of the British Pharmacopoeia, but no opportunity was given for their evidence to be placed before the Court. The Association concluded by asking that the letter should be read publicly to the Council in fairness to Mr. Brook. This had been done, and the matter referred to the Public Health Committee, who reported on Wednesday that they had considered the letter, but made no order thereon. Their report was adopted.

Drugs for the Workhouse.

A special committee reported to the Guardians of the Shifnal Union last week on the question of the use of alcohol and drugs in the workhouse. They said that the medical officer (Dr. Gourlay) had stated that he could not possibly supply all the drugs required out of his salary, so he was obliged to make up the deficiency by the use of alcohol. The committee recommended the Guardians to supply a moderate store of drugs for the use of the inmates, and that it be a definite instruction to the medical officer to use drugs in substitution for alcohol whenever possible. It was stated that Dr. Gourlay estimated a supply of drugs to cost 9*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*, and that there would be a saving of some 20*l.* a year by the adoption of the course recommended. The report was agreed to unanimously.

The Week's Poisonings.

Four of the nine deaths by poisons that have occurred during the week were misadventures. Thomas Riley (85), of Codnor, mistook laudanum for tincture of rhubarb, drank a tablespoonful, and died. A like quantity of the same narcotic was taken by George Brown (69), of Leicester, to induce sleep. He died from apoplexy following an overdose of laudanum. Dr. John Horsfall, of Euston Square, N.W., died (according to the finding of a coroner's jury) from syncope, "probably brought on by the injection of an overdose of cocaine, taken to relieve the pain of toothache." The fourth misadventure was at Battersea, where John Greenbough, one year and nine months old, picked up a jam pot containing carbolic acid and drank the contents. The child died next day at the Bolingbroke Hospital. At Consett last week Mary Ann Allen (48), the wife of a coke-drawer, becoming depressed owing to the prolonged illness of her husband, drank three-pennyworth of laudanum and creosote which she purchased for toothache. Suicides by carbolic acid occurred at Norwich, where the victim was George Kiddell, a retired shoemaker, and at Shepherd's Bush, where Sidney Wormald (30), a private in the Field Artillery at Aldershot, drank about 3 oz. He was a deserter, and was afraid of being punished if he returned to barracks. Evidence of the purchase of the acid, in the latter case, was given at the inquest on June 6 by Mr. Joseph A. Riley, pharmaceutical chemist, 20 Shepherd's Bush Road, who said that when deceased bought the bottle of carbolic acid witness advised him to be careful, as it was very strong, and deceased replied that he knew how to use it, and that he wanted it for a stable. The bottle was labelled "Poison," and bore the name and address of the seller.—Two unscheduled poisons were employed. In one case Margaret Chadderton (71) poisoned herself at Oldham with ammonia, and in the other case, Emma Welsh (29), of Manchester, committed suicide by drinking spirit of salt.

Irish News.

Local newspapers containing marked items of news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

Irish Iodine.

According to a Parliamentary return the Irish Congested Districts Board have granted a loan of 450*l.* for the purpose of assisting in the manufacture of iodine.

Business Changes.

Mr. Bernard J. Connolly, L.P.S.I., has opened a new medical hall at 28 Market Street, Omagh.

Owing to the sale of Messrs. Leybourne & Glendenning's Medical Hall, Dunlo Street, Ballinasloe, Mr. Macauley, who has been managing their establishment for the past two years, has started business in the premises lately occupied by Mr. Quigley in the Main Street, Ballinasloe.

The pharmacy of Mr. James Glendinning, Waterloo Place, Londonderry, has been admirably remodelled, and was re-opened last week. In the front shop the fittings are in ebony and mahogany, with bevelled-edged mirrors.

A dark-room for amateur photographers has been added and the electric light installed.

Personal.

Dr. McHugh, Dublin, has been elected professor of materia medica to the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland vice Sir George F. Duffey, Government Visitor to the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland.

Dr. James C. McWalter, M.A., M.D., D.P.H., of Dublin, has been appointed a delegate of the Faculty of Physicians and Surgeons, Glasgow, to the Folkestone Congress of the Royal Institute of Public Health.

Mr. Stanley Harrington, a member of the well-known firm of chemists of that name in Patrick Street, Cork, who has been Chairman of the Cork, Blackrock, and Passage Railway Company, has been presented with a silver cup by his co-directors on the railway board, to mark their recognition of his exertions in connection with the extension of the line which was opened recently by the Lord Lieutenant.

Valuation Appeal.

Before the Recorder of Belfast last week, Mr. James Brown appealed against the valuation assessed on the premises 98 North Street, Belfast, which is used as a chemist's shop. The valuation placed on the premises by Sir John Barton was 100*l.*, and valuers on behalf of the applicant said 65*l.* would be a fair valuation. The yearly rental of the premises was 79*l.* 4*s.*, and they were rebuilt about seven years ago at a cost of 800*l.* His Honour confirmed the valuation.

The Empties Question.

The deadlock which has existed for some time past in some workhouse dispensaries in Ireland with regard to the removal of empties, is likely to be got over in some cases at least. Mr. P. N. White, Sligo, who was the drug-contractor to the Strokestown Union, has written to the porters of the various dispensaries undertaking to pay them the cost of packing the empties, and of the removal to the railway stations, if they will undertake the work.

Checking the Analyst.

The Dunmanway Guardians are anxious to appoint a local man as analyst, but on Mr. Thorpe, their present analyst, hearing of the fact, he threatened to take legal proceedings against them. The Guardians then consulted the L.G.B., who have advised the Board that they can get rid of the analyst by giving him six months' notice. When this was read one Guardian stated that "they would show Mr. Thorpe that he could not ride the high horse with them."

Scotch News.

Local newspapers containing marked items or news interesting to the trade are always welcomed by the Editor.

A Sad End.

The body of a well-dressed man, apparently about twenty-six years of age, was found on East Lomond Hill, in the parish of Falkland, on June 4. Beside the body were a phial labelled "Poison," a measure-glass, and a cardboard box. Dr. Jack, of Falkland, stated that death was due to carbolic poisoning. The body was on Tuesday identified by Mr. Glass, chemist, Perth, as that of his son, a medical student in Edinburgh.

Glasgow Notes.

Mr. Dundas Simpson, chemist, of Glasgow and Motherwell, has taken over the Medical Hall, Shotts, where he served his apprenticeship.

The excursion of the Glasgow and West of Scotland Pharmaceutical Association to the Falls of Clyde and Craignethan Glen and Castle on Tuesday, June 7, passed off most successfully under delightful weather conditions, and the whole arrangements gave a large party, including chemists from Edinburgh and other places, much pleasure. An excellent photograph of the excursionists was taken at the Upper Falls. We reserve a fuller note of the doings of the day until our next issue.

Dundee Notes.

The closing of licensed grocers' shops and public-houses at 10 p.m. came into operation under the new Act on May 28. It is expected that chemists (including those with "phizzy drink" connection) will follow this example on Saturdays instead of hanging on, in some cases, till nearly midnight.

The chemists in the centre of the city have not followed the custom of former years in closing on Wednesday afternoons (three to seven) during the summer months. While some are letting their assistants off as before, it appears that others are not doing so, and the victims are airing their grievance in the local newspapers. The assistants had made preliminary arrangements for their annual outing, but dropped them when it was found that there was to be no general half-holiday. The "Evening Telegraph" annotator thus refers to the matter:

As the modern chemist is a person of education this harking back to out-of-date methods cannot be ascribed to ignorance. As the working classes are locked up in mills and factories from three to six o'clock, and the shopkeepers are off on half-holiday trips after two o'clock on Wednesday, it is difficult to discover any public reason for the adoption of the policy of the open door. I have heard it whispered that the overlooking of the half-holiday boon is due to some little difficulty concerning the order of precedence. The chemists lack a Kaiser, and no member of the profession dare give the word of order, and so because of this the corps of assistants, who are on duty for a full fifty-six hours' week, must suffer.

French News.

(From our Paris Correspondent.)

THE FRENCH COLONIAL CONGRESS, as already announced, was held in Paris last week, and terminated on Saturday. The attempt to add a section of *Materia Medica* and Pharmacy to the Congress on this occasion met with a fair amount of success.

CELLULOID.—As a result of the disastrous fire in the Boulevard de Sébastopol, Paris, early this year, the Council of Hygiene of the Seine have issued new instructions concerning the precautions to be taken in places where stocks of celluloid are kept, either in a manufactured or an unmanufactured state. The restrictions are severe.

OFFICE OF SCIENTIFIC INFORMATION.—At the commencement of this year the city of Paris decided to organise an office of scientific information at the Sorbonne, and it has already been made good use of, the inquiries being sometimes as many as twenty per day. The object aimed at is to supply not only information concerning scientific matters in Paris and France generally, but also for French subjects desiring to study abroad.

"NICOLAS HOUEL'S PRIVATE LIFE" was the title of a paper recently read by M. Lépine before the Paris Society of Pharmacy. Very little is known of the life of the pious founder of the Apothecaries' Garden which developed into the present Superior School of Pharmacy, and these notes, founded on some curious documents unearthed by Dr. Dorveaux, librarian of the School, aroused much interest.

HOT CARBONIC-ACID GAS, saturated (at 45° C.) with cinnamon or clove essence, was recommended by M. Paul Philippe, at the Academy of Medicine recently, for ulcers, sores, and vesico-urethral inflammations. He reported good results. In a discussion which followed, it was mentioned that champagne is now recommended by many doctors, in Germany especially, during the early stages of influenza and catarrh, on account of the gas it contains.

INSURANCE QUESTIONS.—The General Association of French Pharmacists has already two subsidiary societies, one being for the mutual assurance of its members against dispensing accidents, and the other a mutual old-age fund. It is now organising a service of complete insurance for life, fire, and accidents in connection with a large mutual society that exists at the town of Mans. The members of

the Association will secure a reduction of from 25 to 30 per cent. on the premiums of ordinary insurance companies, besides a commission for the Association, which will serve to constitute a special insurance reserve fund, the object of which will be decided later. Absolute security is an all-important feature in such cases, and the fact that MM. Rièthe and Crinon, respectively President and General Secretary of the Association, are looking after the matter is a guarantee that such security is not overlooked.

SOCIÉTÉ DES ARTISTES FRANÇAIS.—At the exhibition of the larger and more important of the two Paris picture academies (which opens a fortnight later than its sister "Salon") one finds quite a host of works of more or less scientific or pharmaceutical interest. To begin with the portraits, M. Chaumié (as Minister of Public Instruction) has much to do with French pharmaceutical and scientific education, and M. Georges Trouillot's face will be familiar to many pharmacists as their Chairman at the recent Jubilee dinner of the Pharmacie Centrale at the Grand Hotel, Paris. Dr. Potain, the famous surgeon, is depicted in academical robes, and I also noticed portraits of Surgeon-Major Daymard (No. 136), of Dr. Charbonnier (No. 1,004, by M. La Boulaye), and Dr. Grunberg (No. 861, by J. Grun). M. Duclaux, the late chief of the Pasteur Institute, is represented by M. Bordes (No. 219) in his customary suit of sober black, which throws into bolder relief his remarkable face. Nearly opposite is a striking portrait of Dr. Alfred Riche, in his brilliant robes as professor of the School of Pharmacy. The familiar features are carefully portrayed and vigorously painted, and the *tout ensemble* is as artistic as it is faithful to nature. M. Boucart exhibits a portrait of M. Ad. Carnot, the chemist. There are a couple of medical portrait-groups of the style familiar and so popular in France. The "Lesson of Dissection," by M. Jonas (No. 974), is a modern edition of Rembrandt's famous "Anatomy Lesson." More characteristic, perhaps, is M. Chicotot's "The Croup in 1904"—Dr. Josias performing the operation of "tubage" at the Bretonneau Hospital (No. 413). In this picture—there is usually a crowd around it, by the way—the pharmacist of this well-known Parisian hospital, conspicuous by his dark cap, is in the foreground a little to the right, and is preparing a syringe for the subsequent injection of antidiphtheria serum. M. Priori exhibits a small painting of children wreathing flowers around a bust of Behring, the German *savant*. There are half-a-dozen big "official" pictures of public events—the distribution of prizes at the 1900 Exhibition, the banquet of Mayors (also in 1900), the centenary of Victor Hugo (by Chartran), and the President of the Republic's garden-party. Each of these contains some hundreds of portraits, and in Chartran's charming composition the dignitaries of the University of Paris (which of course includes the heads of the Superior School of Pharmacy) may be recognised in academical costume in the gallery on the right hand of the picture. One hardly expects to find scientific subjects in the gallery devoted to pastels, but this year I came across a *genre* pastel of a purely chemical nature, "The Experiment"—an old chemist among his retorts and crucibles—a modern edition of those old alchemist pictures dear to the Dutch school of painting, on which the *C. & D.* published an article not long ago.

THE HISTORIC VISIT of Messrs. Atkins and Idris to Paris has so wrought upon the feelings of a French *confrère* that he has fled for relief to the Muses. We have no space for the whole of the resulting verses, but select the most noteworthy:

'Mid such stirring emulation, in fair Peace's noble cause
Should the Scientist be backward? Should the man of Progress pause?
"Never! never!" sang the Poet (his fine eye in frenzy rolled);
"Pharmacy is ne'er behindhand—far and wide let it be told!"

So he struck a chord familiar, and sang how this "gay Paree"
Boasts an ancient and historic "Société de Pharmacie";
Through the centuries upholding all its "just and old renown";
Aye its glorious traditions to successors handing down.

Now to grace the Fête Centennial, Bourquelot's most happy thought, Foreign colleagues were invited, fellow-countrymen he sought. Atkins, Idris, Schaer, and Gilbert, Derneville and Caventou, In the place of honour seated—at the Horse-shoe Table view.

Then he describes the eloquence of Idris, Atkins, Léger, &c., and the presentation of the Hanbury medal. Thus he perorates:

So when the vernal sunshine brings to light each leaf and blade,
Brightening with its grateful verdure every field and every glade,

So when merry May-time cometh, then the leaves of the C. & D.

Proclaim "Atkins, Idris, Members Paris Soc. de Pharmacie."

So long may they live and flourish, seeking e'er to raise and aid,

By sage legislative action, a profession poorly paid;
Hand in hand we go together, French and English, great and small.

Pharmacists! together rally, for the common good of all!

East Indian News.

INDIGO-GROWING in Java is steadily on the down grade says the "Straits Times." Prices have dropped to a serious extent, and planters find it hard to sell at any profit. The growing crops have been stricken with disease, and the worst is feared.

HOMEWARD.—Mr. W. Knowles, general manager of Messrs. Treacher & Co. (Limited), Bombay and Poona, sailed for home on May 21, *via* Venice, on a four-months' holiday. Mr. J. Miller, manager of the Poona branch, acts as general manager in Mr. Knowles's absence.

CEYLON CARDAMOMS.—The efforts of the Cardamom Committee of Ceylon to secure a cess for advertising-purposes have not succeeded yet, as only fifty-one plantations (4,355 acres) have supported the idea out of 107 estates (8,397 acres) canvassed. The committee consider that 50 per cent. is hardly enough support to ask for the cess.

GOVERNMENT SUPPLIES.—Providing it is found more economical, and on the guarantee that all drugs will be of B.P. standard, Government are considering the desirability of purchasing supplies for the medical stores locally. In this way local enterprise will receive a great impetus, the annual imports of stores of purely European manufacture being very large.

THE WORKING OF THE POISONS ACT.—The Indian Government have requested the District Magistrates and the President Municipal Commission, Madras, to submit proposals in regard to the rules to be framed under the Poisons Act, 1904, for the regulation of possession for sale and for the sale of any poisons and of white arsenic (see *C. & D.*, February 20, page 301, "Section 5"). In its order the Government say that the measure is permissive, and will therefore depend for its effect entirely upon the manner in which it is applied and upon the success attained in framing such rules under it as will accomplish the object in view with the least possible interference with persons who use poisons for legitimate purposes. The Government consider that the possession for sale and the sale, whether wholesale or by retail, of white arsenic should be regulated under Section 4 of the Act by rule within the whole Presidency. In view, however, of the difficulties which may be experienced in enforcing the rules in the scheduled districts, the District Magistrates of Ganjam, Vizagapatam, and Godavari will be requested to report whether the rules should be enforced in the Agency tracts. Before submitting the reports now called for, District Magistrates and the President Municipal Commission, Madras, and the Commissioner of Police, Madras, are requested to take the opinions of Indian gentlemen well acquainted with the domestic habits of the people. The Government will also be glad to receive suggestions as to the working of the Act from the Chamber of Commerce, Madras, and the Madras Trades Association especially in respect of the action to be taken under Section 10.

Colonial and Foreign News.

JEWISH DOCTORS FOR MANCHURIA.—The "Novosti" observes that out of forty-three reserve doctors called up at Vilna, thirty-nine were Jews. All have been sent to the front.

NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR to the "Novoe Vremya" shows that the Japanese Red Cross Service officers carry with them, along with the bandaging material, a quantity of cooking-salt.

THE NEW BELGIAN PHARMACOPŒIA will be published shortly. It will be printed in Latin and French, and, if sufficient orders be received, a Latin-Flemish edition will also be printed.

PHARMACY IN ITALY.—The Italian Pharmaceutical Societies have petitioned to the Government requesting that qualified pharmacists alone should be allowed to establish pharmacies in Italy.

POLICE AND FIRST-AID.—Lieut-General I. A. Fullon, Governor of St. Petersburg, has instructed Medical Inspector Skabitchevokom to commence at once a course of lectures to the police of the city on first-aid.

THE FIRST PAYING STUDENT.—Mr. Herbert Ralph Mitchell, third son of Mr. James Mitchell, of Calivigny Estate, Grenada, W.I., passed his examination as druggist before a medical board on April 9. Mr. Mitchell studied at the hospital dispensary, and was the first student who was made to pay a monthly fee to the Government. He has only spent ten months at the institution.

GERMAN SPIRIT FROM PEAT.—A company has been formed at Rendsburg, with a capital of 1,500,000m., to undertake the manufacture of spirit from peat. The factory will be built in the neighbourhood of Aalborg, and will at first have a capacity for producing 50 hectolitres daily. It is intended, in the first place, to find a market in the free port district of Hamburg, and, secondly, to export the product from Hamburg. It is anticipated that the spirit produced will be especially suited for heating-purposes.

PROJECTED PAN-SPANISH PHARMACEUTICAL CONFERENCE.—The Pharmaceutical College for Zaragoza has decided to invite the pharmacists of Spain to meet and confer on nine points, the most striking of which are how to obviate the abuses of the military pharmacies and to modify or suppress the municipal pharmacies. But the most interesting to the foreigner is the contribution of the ancient Barcelona College of Pharmacists, which heartily supports the conference and formally adds to the bill of fare for discussion the questions—how to prevent the importation of foreign specifics, and how foreign specifics may be manufactured in Spain. It is useful to note in this connection that the Barcelona College of Pharmacists has just been declared "official" by Royal Decree, dated April 27, 1904. The other official colleges are Zaragoza, Cadiz, Lerida, Castellon, Baleares, Jerez, Burgos, Guipuzcoa, and Soria.

THE GERMAN POTASH SYNDICATE.—The fate of the German potash syndicate will probably be speedily decided, as the Prussian State mining authorities have convened a meeting (which is to be held about the middle of the present month) of representatives of the industry. Negotiations on the subject of the production proposed to be allotted to each works in accordance with the new scheme elaborated some time ago for the purpose of renewing the syndicate will not be entered upon at the forthcoming conference, but the new potash-works, whose considerable demands for apportionment have hitherto frustrated the project, will merely be afforded a final opportunity to explain whether they will join the syndicate on the conditions submitted to them or whether they wish it to be entirely wrecked in consequence of their refusal. It was recently stated in the Anhalt Diet that an agreement might be expected at the last moment, but that, failing a renewal of the syndicate, the fiscal authorities did not apprehend any damage to the State mines owing to their strong position. A war of prices is anticipated in the event of the combination not being prolonged.

Australasian News.

Chiefly from "The Chemist and Druggist of Australasia,"
May 2, 1904. 6d. per copy, post free.

RECIPROCITY between New Zealand and Cape Colony is to be considered shortly at a conference of members of the Pharmacy Board of New Zealand.

MR. T. W. THOMASON, of Messrs. Thomason & Chater (Limited), Brisbane, and Treasurer of the Pharmacy Board of Queensland, is visiting England and the St. Louis Exhibition. The tour is a holiday trip.

NEW PATENT LAW.—A cable has reached the Chartered Institute of Patent Agents in London, from which it appears that the Australian Commonwealth Patents Act has been proclaimed, and is now in force, thus enabling protection to be obtained in the six States by a single patent.

THE LATE MR. A. P. MILLER.—The Pharmacy Board of Victoria, the Pharmaceutical Society of Victoria, and the Pharmaceutical Society of Tasmania have passed condolatory resolutions to the family of the late Mr. A. P. Miller, whose death was reported in the *C. & D.*, April 16, page 613.

THE PHOTOGRAPHIC SIDE-LINE is well to the front in the May issue of the *C.D.A.*, a series of articles giving the experiences of chemists who have taken up the sale of photographic goods. Messrs. Felton, Grimwade & Co. also furnish an estimate of the goods required for starting a photographic department.

P.A.T.A. MATTERS are still exciting much interest in Australia. The New South Wales Association has received a letter from the proprietors of Richards' Capilla, one of the first articles to be put on the protected list, in which it is stated that since the article was protected the sales have constituted a record as far as New South Wales is concerned. To the South Australia list have been added Bromo-Seltzer, Diamond dyes, and Ashton & Parsons' Fosferine.

THE WELLINGTON FIRE.—Further particulars are to hand of the destruction by fire, on March 24, of the premises of Messrs. Kempthorne, Prosser & Co. (see *C. & D.*, May 14, page 767). The fire broke out at seven o'clock in the evening, and by ten o'clock the contents of the huge warehouse were destroyed. Next day business was being carried on at the firm's office in Victoria Street, and a fortnight later temporary premises in Martin's Buildings, Upper Willis Street, were stocked to meet local demands.

REGISTRATION OF ANALYSTS.—A Bill prepared by the Victorian Society of Chemical Industry, with a view to providing for the registration of analysts, is printed in the *C.D.A.* for May. Amongst the persons entitled to registration during a period of twelve months after the passing of the Bill are those who can produce evidence of being duly qualified chemists and druggists by examination and pass a modified examination in practical chemistry. The Bill does not provide for direct representation of chemists and druggists.

DOAN'S BACKACHE AND KIDNEY PILLS.—The Federal High Court has given the Customs Department leave to appeal against the decision of the Full Court of New South Wales on February 19, which set aside the conviction of Peter Britz on a charge of making a false declaration. The Customs Department hold that the value of certain pills imported should have been declared as that of the same pills when put up and ready for sale to the public as Doan's backache and kidney pills, less the actual cost of putting up. Britz contends that, taking Section 154 of the Customs Act by itself, the declaration was verbally correct, and this view was adopted by the New South Wales Court of Appeal, but is now to be reviewed.

AUSTRALIAN DRUGS.—In a paper read before the Pharmaceutical and Dental Association of Northern Tasmania, Dr. L. G. Thompson gave some interesting notes on experimental work he is conducting with native drugs. He has discovered a bark of a tree containing quinine. Brook lime

or the Tasmanian equivalent (*Gratiola peruviana*) is reputed to be a cure-all: its properties are similar to those of digitalis. Tea-plant (*Myrtaceae*) is much used by the natives as a cholagogue. Native hop (*Davisia latifolia*) is used as a bitter. *Eucalyptus regnans* is an astringent; the taste is not objectionable, and more pleasant than that of eucalyptus gum. A variety of clematis contains a volatile active principle which seems worth investigating: the leaves applied round the leg produce vesication.

FOSFERINE v. PHOSFERINE.—An appeal in the case of Ashton & Parsons v. Marshall's Chemical Company was heard in Wellington before the full Court of Appeal, consisting of the Chief Justice and four other judges. Ashton & Parsons have used the name "Phosferine" for their preparation in England from 1869, and registered the name and label as a trade-mark in England in 1876. Marshall's Chemical Company began to manufacture and sell their preparation in New Zealand under the name of "Marshall's Fosferine" in 1879. It was not till 1881 that Ashton & Parsons' preparation was introduced into New Zealand. The Court of Appeal, after hearing counsel for the appellants, Ashton & Parsons, unanimously dismissed the appeal, without calling on the counsel for respondents, Marshall's Chemical Company. The Court held that both parties were entitled to the registration of their marks. There was no proof of bad faith on the part of the respondents, as their label stated plainly that the preparation sold by them was of their own manufacture, and was, therefore, not calculated to deceive the public or mislead them into supposing that they were purchasing an article manufactured by the appellants. The appeal was dismissed, with costs on the lowest scale.

South African News.

(From our own Correspondents.)

Note.—THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is regularly supplied by order to all the members of all the Pharmaceutical Societies in British South Africa, viz.:

SOUTH AFRICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.
PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF CAPE COLONY.
NATAL PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.
TRANSVAAL PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.
RHODESIA PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY.
NORTHERN DISTRICT CHEMISTS' ASSOCIATION.
PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF ORANGE RIVER COLONY.

Cape Colony.

MESSRS. SLOAN & DAVIES have opened a branch pharmacy at 146A Victoria Road, Woodstock, Cape Town.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Colonial Pharmacy Board was held at Cape Town on May 15. There were present Messrs. A. Walsh (in the chair), J. A. Mathew, Geo. Darroll, W. K. Mager, J. McJannet, Dr. Murray, and the Secretary. The minutes of the previous meeting and the report of the Executive Committee and Secretary were read and confirmed. Mr. Darroll moved, and Mr. Mager seconded, a resolution that Clause 28 of the Rules and Regulations be amended to read after the word "Board" in the second line "without the permission of the Board shall be reported," &c. An application by Mr. Charles Tapp for registration was accepted. The examination of candidates was held on May 11 and 13. One was successful, and two failed to satisfy the examiners: one retired. The question of illegal practising again came up, and it was resolved that the Government be approached again in the matter. Other business of minor importance was dealt with.

Natal.

MR. I. N. IRVING has taken over the business formerly owned by Mr. Trehair at Upper Florida Road, Durban.

WINTER has put in a mild appearance, and coughs and colds are again fashionable. The usual influx of visitors from the Rand is slow in making an appearance this season, possibly owing to the scarcity of the necessary "mali" (£ s. d.).

THE Principal Veterinary Surgeon has returned from Mahlabatini, near the famous battlefield of Ulundi, and reports that 125 native cattle affected by East Coast fever have been shot in that district. No further outbreak is reported, but rinderpest has put in an appearance in the district, and quarantine has had to be resorted to.

ALTHOUGH there has been no official intimation of plague, the authorities are using every precaution, as numerous dead rats have been discovered at the port. In one part, near the docks, a small area has been isolated to prevent the spread of infection. The Corporation officials are making a detailed inspection of the town so as to locate any suspicious cases.

LEGISLATION is proposed in Natal, to come into force on October 1, to render it compulsory for business firms to register the firm-name, the nature of the business, the place or places where business is carried on in Natal, the full name, usual residence, and other occupation (if any) of the person or persons carrying on the business, and, if the business is commenced after the adoption of the Act, the date of such commencement. Any change in the constitution of a firm must be registered within one month. Registration-fees of 2s. 6d. and 5s. will be charged.

Rhodesia.

IN photography, writes a correspondent, one convenience to photographic dealers is making spools of films for six exposures or less; but why wrap "Anti-halation," &c., spools in such bilious tints? A quieter-coloured wrapper, and the name, number, and size of film in bold type, are the main points for the amateur for whom we principally cater.

THE RAILWAY from Bulawayo to the Victoria Falls was completed on May 1. Besides the visit of the British Association next year to the Falls, an arrangement has been made whereby other visitors may come by Messrs. Cook's tours. For thirsty souls Messrs. Conrath & Co., chemists, &c., have despatched a soda-water plant to Livingstone.

THE BIG LAW-CASES concerning "Kodak" and "Tabloid" have been subjects of conversation here. They are two big lines that will require watching, for they are both being "cut" in prices, and it means that the day will soon come when no self-respecting chemist will handle goods that are not remunerative. A fair price ought to be easily fixed satisfactory to both makers and vendors.

BUSINESS is still depressed in Rhodesia, but not more so than in other parts of South Africa. It is hoped to see the "silver lining" to the black cloud of depression before many weeks are past. Bulawayo still holds its own as the business and railway centre of Rhodesia. In railway matters there is to Bulawayo a more regular delivery, and the pilfering in transit does not occur so frequently as formerly. The native who "spots" a case emblazoned very largely with the word "confectionery," and finds it is a case of medicated lozenges, sometimes bites off more than he can chew. "Pain-killer" and "Confectionery" are two brands that tempt the nigger, and could be very well dispensed with by the exporters without any loss to them, and with a possible gain to the importers.

FOR MANY MONTHS PAST, writes a Bulawayo correspondent, the C. & D. has been full of the subject of medicine stamp-duty. Viewed from a distance the weekly dose of phrases such as "Not liable," "Liable to duty," and "Known, admitted, and approved," &c., is most amusing and "Cui bono?" Apparently judge, jury, and prisoner (prospective) are in a terrible tangle on the question. By reference to C. & D. *Diary*, 1904, I find that the number of licences issued in England and Wales last year was 36,366, and if each trader paid an annual trading licence of 10s., it would yield an annual revenue of 363,660s., as against 329,468s. 11s. 1d. Therefore it might be wise to banish the medicine stamp-duty altogether. It is certainly ridiculous to keep up the farce of affixing a medicine-stamp to cover the sale of what is often a potent poison, and to apparently give a Government guarantee of genuineness and approval to a medicine which might be prussic acid recommended as a cure for drunkenness.

American Notes.

(From an Occasional Correspondent.)

HANCE BROTHERS & WHITE have made overtures of peace to the National Association of Retail Druggists, and it begins to look now as if they would be received back into the fold. They have found it rather poor business policy to antagonise a strong national association and insist upon selling to cutters.

MR. E. H. SARGENT, a prominent druggist in Chicago, died recently in that city. He began business there when Chicago was little more than a frontier fort, and he is an integral part of the pharmaceutical history of the city. He was one of the founders of the Chicago College of Pharmacy, and at one time served as President of the American Pharmaceutical Association.

A DECISION has been rendered by a Kansas Court which indicates that patent medicines may not hereafter be sold by any dealer in that State unless he be a registered pharmacist. This interpretation of the law is a little peculiar, but the druggists are not disposed to haggle over it. On the contrary, they are quite delighted at the prospect of having a monopoly of the patent-medicine business.

ABOUT A YEAR AGO the John D. Park & Sons Company, of Cincinnati, brought an action against certain members of the National Wholesale Druggists' Association, the National Association of Retail Druggists, and others, seeking injunction against them in regard to rebate and tripartite agreements. The Appellate Court decided against the Park company, the Judges declaring that the agreement of wholesalers and retailers was not an illegal combination in restraint of trade, inasmuch as the holder of a patent-right in an article could legally fix the retail price of the product. The action was re-opened in the U.S. Circuit Court on May 16, the Park company contending that the so-called "patent medicines" are not protected by a patent at all, but merely by trade-marks or registered names on the packages, and that the owner of a proprietary has no legal right to fix the price of his goods.

THE PHYSICIANS OF PHILADELPHIA are after the scalps of the druggists of that city who practise counter-prescribing. The County Medical Society has begun an investigation, and every druggist who is found violating the medical law will be taken into court and prosecuted. Furthermore, the cases of those who are registered as both physicians and pharmacists, and who, while trying to sit upon both stools, fail to observe the law with scrupulous exactitude will also have attention. This situation calls to mind that a county medical society in the State of Ohio recently passed a resolution declaring—

That unless counter-prescribing on the part of the druggists, and the advertising of patent medicines over their signatures, be discontinued, we, as members of the Fairfield County Medical Society, pledge ourselves to either put in our offices a full stock of drugs and do our own dispensing, or establish a stock drug company to operate a drug-store in the city of Lancaster, which we hereby pledge ourselves to patronise exclusively.

THE U.S.P.—It is now four years since the Pharmacopœial Convention met in Washington. Since that time the Committee of Revision has been busily engaged in working upon the new edition, and inasmuch as the latter was expected to appear by January 1, 1904, there has been considerable curiosity during recent months to know when the work will really be published. Professor Remington, Chairman of the committee, now announces that the book will certainly be ready for sale by November 1, if not before, and it is reported that the retail price will be \$2.50 per copy (half what it was before). In the meantime several important questions will have to be settled. A demand has recently arisen for alternative formulæ in the common systems of weights and measures, following the example set by the B.P., but the President of the Convention (Dr. H. C. Wood) declares that the Committee of Revision has no power to act on a matter which has already been decided by the Convention. Whether the demand for alternative formulæ will be acted upon remains to be seen.

Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland

COUNCIL-MEETING.

THE Council met at the Society's House, 67 Lower Mount Street, Dublin, on Wednesday, June 1, at three o'clock. The President (Mr. Johnston Montgomery, Belfast) occupied the chair, and the other members present were the Vice-President (Mr. W. F. Wells) and Messrs. G. D. Beggs, Kelly, Vincent Johnston, Brown, J. Smith, Golden (Birr), and Dr. Walsh.

TEACHING IN GALWAY.

A letter from the Secretary of the City of Galway Technical Institute applied for the recognition by the Council of that institution's courses of practical chemistry. It was decided to reply that as there is already a school of chemistry recognised by the Society in Galway, the Council cannot at present see their way to increasing the number of recognised schools.

PHARMACY IN WESTERN AUSTRALIA.

A letter from the Secretary of State for the Colonies enclosed a copy of the Western Australia Pharmacy and Poisons Act Amendment Act, 1903.

THE PRESIDENT: Do they recognise the Irish qualification?

THE REGISTRAR: They do.

THE TEMPLEPATRICK CASE.

A letter reporting on this case was submitted.

The PRESIDENT remarked that he had heard from a person who was present in court that Sergeant Lester conducted the case extremely well.

It was decided to recommend Sergeant Lester to the favourable consideration of the Constabulary authorities for reward in connection with the matter.

Several reports and other matters having been dealt with, the next item on the agenda-paper was the question standing over from the last Council-meeting as to whether it was advisable to alter

THE SYSTEM OF VOTING

for members of Council at the annual elections.

Mr. BEGGS said a recommendation on the subject had come from the annual meeting, and it would be wise on the part of the Council to act on it. An improved method of voting had been explained by Dr. Walsh, according to which the voting-paper contained two parts. On one the voter indicated the persons for whom he voted, and this was to be fastened up. Attached to it was another part, containing the name and address of the voter; and this was to be torn off before the rest of the paper was given to the scrutineers. He moved—

This Council is of opinion that it is advisable to alter the system of voting for members of Council at annual elections.

Mr. BROWN seconded the motion.

The VICE-PRESIDENT said he did not think there was any good reason for altering the present system of voting at all. It had stood very well for a great number of years. He did not think anybody wanted to find out how anybody else voted. He had been opposed oftener than any man on the Council, and he never cared who voted for or against him; nor would he think the worse of any man for voting against him. If Mr. Beggs's motion was carried, notice of motion to rescind the present regulation would also be required.

Mr. KELLY: The recommendation comes from the annual meeting, and I think we should act in deference to their opinion.

Mr. BEGGS: That is my feeling.

The REGISTRAR read the resolution passed at the annual meeting as follows:

That this meeting requests the Council to take such steps as are necessary to secure absolute secrecy in voting for members of Council at the annual meetings.

The PRESIDENT put Mr. Beggs's motion, which was carried.

THE ASSISTANTS' EXAMINATION.

Mr. VINCENT JOHNSTON moved—

That the date of the examination for the qualification of assistant to a pharmaceutical chemist be changed to the second Mondays of February, May, August, and November.

At present, he said, these examinations are held on the Mondays before the Licence examinations in January, April, July, and October; and his object in proposing the change was to secure an opportunity for students who might fail to pass the Licence examination of going in a month afterwards for the Assistants' examination while they were fresh from their studies.

Dr. WALSH seconded the motion.

Mr. BEGGS supported it. He thought the suggestion a very good one. The PRESIDENT also expressed his approval of the proposal; and the motion was passed unanimously.

Mr. L. W. Longmore, L.P.S.I., Dromore, co. Down, and Mr. Wm. Bleakley, L.P.S.I., Dundrum, co. Dublin, were proposed for membership by Mr. KELLY, seconded by Mr. SMITH; and other business having been disposed of, the Council adjourned.

Society of Chemist-Opticians.

A PUBLIC MEETING of chemist-opticians was held at the Holborn Viaduct Hotel, E.C., on June 2, to receive the report of the committee appointed on April 25 to draw up the objects and rules of the Society of Chemist-Opticians. Mr. C. J. G. Bunker was in the chair, and there were present Messrs. A. Higgs (Kingston-on-Thames), F. Harvey (Surbiton), Rex Blanchford (Richmond), J. H. Cowen (Johannesburg), Julius Caesar (Paddington), W. E. Slinn (Nuneaton), Thomas Burrell (Montrose), W. Maskew (Clacton-on-Sea), Herbert Brown (Nottingham), F. Cherry (Walton-on-Thames), Wm. Gray (Walthamstow), W. H. Crosland (Sutton), J. R. Cornish (South Tottenham), J. H. Cuff (New Southgate), Geo. Bennett (Stockport), J. H. Hopper (Forest Gate), S. W. Woolley (42 Cannon Street, E.C.), Mr. Boatman (Grays), and others.

The Chairman called upon the Hon. Secretary *pro tem.* to read the report of the committee, which was as follows:

The committee met on April 25, after the public meeting, at the Holborn Viaduct Hotel, E.C., and drew up an outline of the objects of the Society. The next meeting of the committee took place on May 11, at 42 Cannon Street, E.C., when the draft objects and rules were discussed. After consideration of a number of suggestions and various amendments, the rules were finally passed, to be submitted to a public meeting on June 2. Copies of the rules, with a notice of the meeting, were ordered to be sent to all chemist-opticians whose addresses could be obtained. The Secretary reports that he has received a number of applications for membership of the Society, which will be dealt with as soon as the constitution of the Society is complete.

The Secretary added that since sending out the notices of meeting more applications for membership, accompanied in several cases by the subscription, had been received.

The Chairman next addressed the meeting with the object of correcting certain misconceptions as to the objects of the Society. The Society is not intended to take up work done by other bodies, but has plenty of scope before it in looking after the interests of chemist-opticians, these interests being at present decidedly neglected. No scheme of certification is contemplated, but the Society will do its best to induce all members and assistants to take up a standard examination such as that of the Spectacle-makers' Company. The Spectacle-makers' Company has considerable power under its charter, and is politically and socially in a position to influence the public in favour of the educated optician. In case of legal restrictions being placed on the practice of spectacle-fitting, the register of the Society will be evidence that the members are entitled to registration as having practised optics before the passing of the Act. It may be found possible to co-operate with kindred societies to the advantage of the Society. Meetings will be held when found necessary

for the discussion of political and practical subjects connected with the practice of optics.

The report of the committee was received, and the meeting proceeded to discuss the objects and rules of the Society as drawn up by the committee.

Mr. Higgs thought the name suggested for the Society was not ideal. The Society should have a distinctive name. He suggested "Oculoptical Society" as a suitable name, and Mr. Crosland seconded the amendment. The amendment did not, however, obtain the support of the meeting. Mr. Caesar proposed that the name of the Society be the "Pharmaceutical Society," but this did not find favour with the meeting. Eventually the name was left as the "Society of Chemist-Opticians."

In the discussion on the objects of the Society Mr. Bennett and others asked for further information with a view to seeing if the clauses under this heading were wide enough. Mr. Maskew then proposed that object (b) read "To advance optical education on the lines of the Spectacle-makers' Company," and this, after considerable discussion, was agreed to by the meeting. The membership clauses were also discussed, Mr. Crosland wanting to know what proof would satisfy the Council that an applicant for membership was "*bona-fide* engaged in the dispensing or supply of spectacles." The Chairman explained that it had not been found possible to draft the rule in any other way as the circumstances would naturally vary in each case. The dates given in the draft rules were amended so that the birth of the Society is taken as June 1, and the annual meeting is to be held in May of each year. Provision was made for determining by ballot the retirement of the first Council. The final clause, in reference to granting certificates of membership, was struck out; and, on the suggestion of Mr. Bennett, an additional clause, prohibiting the use of the membership of the Society for advertising-purposes, was added.

The objects and rules as amended were then put to the meeting and carried.

A resolution was next passed by which the committee, with the addition of Messrs. Caesar, Cherry, Crosland, and Hopper, were appointed the first Council, with power to increase their number to twenty-one.

The first Council of the Society is accordingly as follows: Messrs. Bunker, Bennett, Blanchford, Caesar, Cherry, Cornish, Crosland, Cuff, Curtis, Fairburn, Gibson, Higgs, Hopper, Horsey, Maskew, Phillips, Stooke, Tocher, Vogt, and Woolley.

Votes of thanks to the Chairman and the Editor of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST were next unanimously accorded, and the meeting ended.

The first Council-meeting took place immediately after the public meeting, there being eleven councillors present. The business consisted in electing the officers of the Society, the following being the choice of the meeting: President, Mr. C. J. G. Bunker; Vice-President, Mr. Geo. Bennett; Treasurer, Mr. Alfred Higgs, J.P., Kingston-on-Thames; Secretary, Mr. J. Harcombe Cuff, 25 Friern Barnet Road, New Southgate, N. The methods to be adopted to obtain members were discussed, and the Secretary was authorised to take steps to bring the claims of the Society before chemist-opticians. A circular and membership-forms are to be sent to all chemist-opticians whose addresses are known to the Society, and we are asked to intimate that the Secretary will be pleased to communicate with any chemist-optician who would like to have particulars of the Society.

Electrolytic Dissociation.

THE last Friday evening discourse of the session at the Royal Institution took place on June 3, when Professor Svante Arrhenius, of Copenhagen, lectured on "The Development of the Theory of Electrolytic Dissociation." Amongst those present were Sir William Ramsay, Sir William Crookes, Sir James Crichton Browne, Professor Armstrong, Professor Meldola, Dr. T. E. Thorpe, Professor Silvanus P. Thompson, Professor Tilden, Dr. J. W. Swan, Professor Palmer Wynne, and Professor Dewar. The first part of the lecture was taken up with an his-

torical review of the theory of matter, Dalton's law of multiple proportions being taken as the one fundamental conception of modern chemistry. Avogadro's law—that equal volumes of gases at the same temperature and pressure contain the same number of molecules—at first met with objections. In the case of ammonium chloride, for example, the law did not apparently apply, but Deville showed that dissociation takes place at high temperatures. This theory of dissociation was followed by the idea of Clausius—that when a current of electricity is passed through solutions of salts or other electrolytes a separation into ions takes place. The lecturer in 1884 by means of zinc-sulphate solution showed that molecular conductivity increases with the dilution. He now mentioned that on this account concentrated sulphuric acid can be preserved in iron vessels, but dilute solutions cannot, because of the transformation of inactive molecules into an active state. Experiments confirmed the supposition that these electrically active molecules are also chemically active. The molecules of electrolytes in very dilute solutions are completely dissociated into electrically charged parts or ions, and all properties of the solution may be regarded as the sum of the properties of ions present, and are therefore called additive. This conception was a very far-reaching one. All the properties so far examined of those substances—acids, salts, and bases—which played the most important part in common life could by its help be treated in a simplified way. It enabled Ostwald to give a rational exposition of the general phenomena of analytical chemistry, and, supplemented in 1887 by Van 't Hoff's extension of Avogadro's law to dilute solutions, it had rendered possible the application of mathematical analysis to chemical phenomena, thus giving to physical chemistry the character of an exact science. The lecturer next referred to the influence of the theory of electrolytic dissociation in the chemical world, the common tendency of scientific investigation being to give an even more preponderating position to electricity. Progress after this was very rapid. Not only was there the theory of electrons developed by Professor J. J. Thomson, but efforts are being made by Kaufmann and Abraham to explain matter as merely a manifestation of electro-dynamic forces. Professor Arrhenius finished with a pretty compliment to British men of science who have contributed to these modern developments in a most effective manner, saying that the bold previsions of Sir William Crookes seem to be rapidly acquiring a concrete form, to the great benefit of scientific evolution.

Society of Chemical Industry.

LONDON SECTION.

THE last meeting of the session was held at Burlington House, Piccadilly, W., on June 6, Mr. W. F. Reid in the chair. The first paper was one by Mr. J. K. H. Inglis on

THE LOSS OF NITRE IN THE CHAMBER-PROCESS.

Chamber-gases consist of N_2 , O_2 , NO , N_2O , CO_2 , SO_2 , N_2O_3 , and by a fractional process of separation, by means of liquid air, Mr. Inglis has been able to show that the loss of nitre in the chamber is not due to nitrous oxide, as is supposed, but is an entirely mechanical loss due to inefficient working of the Guy-Lussac towers. The loss could probably be avoided by adding more absorption-towers, but the loss is not so serious as to call for such an expenditure in plant. Sir Wm. Ramsay, Dr. Messel, Dr. Divers, Mr. Guttman, and the Chairman spoke of the importance of the discovery as setting at rest the question of mechanical or chemical loss.

Mr. A. Marshall then read a paper on

THE MANUFACTURE AND PURIFICATION OF ACETONE.

In this the method of making acetone from acetate of lime was sketched, but the point of the paper was the fact that some samples of acetone which pass the permanganate-test fail to do so some months afterwards. The

War Department tests are drafted with a view to obtaining a neutral spirit, but some acetone after storing deteriorates so seriously that it has to be redistilled. Mr. Marshall set himself to discover the cause of this deterioration, and he finds that the samples which do not keep well contain basic bodies and are acid. If the acetone is rectified with sulphuric acid instead of caustic soda, a higher-quality acetone, and one that keeps better, is obtained. Incidentally Mr. Marshall suggested that acetone could be profitably made in England, much of it at present coming from Hamburg. Waste wood could be used up in the manufacture of acetone. Mr. Guttman thought that the cause of deterioration was due to the use of lime in place of caustic soda in the rectifying-process. He did not think it would pay to make acetone in this country at the existing market-price. The policy at present is to keep the price of acetone low and of acetate of lime high. Dr. Lewkowitsch also spoke, and Mr. Watson-Smith inquired whether acetone could not be prepared from wood spirit by a bisulphite reaction. The quantity of acetone increases in the last-distilled fractions of wood spirit. Mr. Biggs referred to the manufacture of acetone some fifty years ago. It was then made as a cheap spirit to take the place of wood spirit, and very profitable the manufacture was. The advent of methylated spirit, however, killed the trade in acetone. Dr. Schidrowitz suggested the use of an organic acid, such as tartaric, in place of sulphuric acid in the distillation of acetone. The Chairman said he had noticed that acetone decomposes rapidly if stored in glass bottles, the glass perhaps taking part in the reaction. He thought the enormous quantity of waste paper and cardboard at present produced might be profitably made into acetone, and possibly a synthetic method might be devised. Ethyl-methyl ketone (produced with acetone in distilling acetate of lime) would be useful as a solvent for celluloid, but would not be nasty enough for denaturing alcohol as suggested by Mr. Marshall.

VOTES OF THANKS.

At this point Mr. Gordon Salamon rose and said that as this was the last meeting of the session he would like to propose a vote of thanks to the Chairman for his services during his year of office. Mr. Tyrer seconded, and referred to the apt and suggestive remarks which Mr. Reid always makes during the discussion on the various papers. The vote was carried unanimously, and Mr. Reid replied, proposing at the same time a vote of thanks to Mr. Julian Baker, the Hon. Local Secretary. This was seconded by Dr. Messel and replied to by Mr. Baker.

TANNIN-ESTIMATION.

Dr. J. Gordon Parker read a paper by himself and Mr. E. E. M. Payne on a "New Method for the Estimation of Tannin." Dr. Parker uses a modification of Proctor's lime-water method. First a solution of saccharated lime is prepared, the strength being normal $\text{Ca}(\text{OH})_2$. This is diluted to one-fifth normal, and 100 c.c. is mixed with 200 c.c. of the tannin solution which it is desired to analyse. The solution is shaken for two or three hours, and the lime titrated, using phenolphthalein as indicator. This gives the total amount of acids, the difficulty being to determine what part of the total acids is tannic acid. The novelty of the process consists in precipitating tannic acid by collin, a pure hide gelatin. Collin in acid solution simply precipitates the tannin and leaves other acids in solution. The amount of tannic acid is subtracted from the amount of total acids. The speaker said the process is a great improvement on the hide-powder process, and it is possible to tell the source of the tannin solution—oak, valonia, myrobalans, chestnut, &c.—by the distinctive colour given to the lime-water. In the discussion, Dr. Dvorkovitch said in tannin-estimations in tea he had found barium hydrate answer very well. The Chairman commented on the advantages which the process must possess over one in which hide powder is used. The part of the animal used, and even the sex, make a difference in the preparation of hide powder. Dr. Parker, in replying, gave a factor by which collin-results can be worked out to hide-powder figures.

The last paper was by Mr. Sutherland on

THE ETHERIFICATION OF ALCOHOLS BY MEANS OF SULPHURIC ACID.

Mr. Sutherland finds that there is a wide range of temperatures in the etherification of alcohol, and that at high temperatures a very small quantity only of sulphuric acid is necessary for the production of ether. Reference was also made to the production of isopropyl ether during the process—a fact that the author has called attention to in a paper before the Chemical Society.

Chemical Society.

A MEETING was held at Burlington House on Thursday, June 2, when the chair was taken by the Vice-President, Dr. W. H. Perkin, sen. The first paper was communicated by Dr. G. D. Lander, and dealt with the imino-ethers and allied compounds corresponding with the substituted oxamic esters; it was of no general interest. Dr. H. R. Le Sueur read the second paper, which gave the results of some experiments on

THE ACTION OF HEAT ON α -STEARIC ACID.

This compound is best obtained by treating ordinary α -bromostearic acid with aqueous potash; it crystallises well and melts at 91° to 92° C. When heated the acid furnishes four products—viz., carbon monoxide, formic acid, a fatty aldehyde, and a lactide. The aldehyde on oxidation furnishes margaric acid, isomeric with the daturic acid obtained by Gerrard from *Datura Stramonium* seeds, and when treated with hydrogen cyanide and the resulting cyanhydrin hydrolysed, it regenerates α -hydroxystearic acid. The lactide is produced by the elimination of a molecule of water from two molecules of α -hydroxystearic acid, and produces this acid when boiled with alkali. In the discussion which followed Dr. Lewkowitsch inquired which of the bromostearic acids of commerce the material used by the author was identical with, and whether the margaric acid obtained was identical with Kraft's margaric acid or Gerrard's daturic acid. On these points Dr. Le Sueur was unable to give any information owing to the incomplete characterisation of the products referred to.

THE LIMITATIONS OF THE IONIC HYPOTHESIS

were the subject of the next three communications, which were contributed by Dr. Walker, of Montreal. The author took the view that the assertion made by the extreme ionists that chemical action is the result of ionisation is inaccurate, and suggested that ionisation is in reality one of the results of chemical action, and that the occurrence of the latter may be regarded as due to "potential valency." In support of this contention, Dr. Walker described a number of experiments he had made on the interaction of hydrocarbons with solutions of aluminium chloride in alkyl haloids. These solutions were as a rule very highly resistant to the passage of an electric current, but on the addition of an aromatic hydrocarbon this resistance diminished greatly, and there was at the same time considerable evidence of the formation of a chemical compound; and yet, under these conditions, ionisation could not possibly occur. The second and third papers gave the results of a number of conductivity-experiments with solutions of various substances in liquefied halogen acids, and described a number of aluminium-chloride compounds with organic substances which had been isolated in the course of this inquiry. This paper was received with very evident appreciation by the large majority of the Fellows present, who seemed to agree with the author that there is too much ionic hypothesis in modern chemistry. Some amusement was produced by Dr. Lapworth's attempt to show that the increase in conductivity which results from the neutralisation of ammonia with acetic acid is explicable only on the ionisation theory, since this experiment proved a very apt illustration in Dr. Walker's hands of the view that he put forward. The last two papers taken were communications from the Wellcome

Chemical Research Laboratories, and were read by Dr. F. B. Power. The first was

THE CONSTITUENTS OF CHAULMOOGRA SEEDS.

By Frederick B. Power and Frank H. Gornall.

The seeds which afford the Chaulmoogra oil of commerce are derived from *Taraktogenos Kurzii*, King, a native of Burmah, and not, as has until quite recently been assumed, from *Gynocardia odorata*. R.Br. A large quantity of the genuine seeds having been available to the authors, they have made an extended study of their constituents.

Chaulmoogra oil has previously been examined by Moss ("Year Book of Pharmacy," 1879, pp. 523-533), Petit ("Journ. de pharm. et de chim.," 1892, p. 445), and more recently by Schindelneiser ("Ber. d. deutsch. pharm. Ges.," 1904, p. 164), but their results differ in many respects from those obtained by the present authors, which are as follows:

The seeds of *Taraktogenos Kurzii*, King, contain a hydrolytic enzyme, and also a cyanogen compound, which is very easily hydrolysed by the former, so that the crushed seeds when exposed to the air exhale an appreciable amount of hydrocyanic acid. On expression the seeds yielded 30.9 per cent. of a fatty oil, and on extraction with ether 38.1 per cent. of the latter. The expressed oil, which agreed in its general characters with the Chaulmoogra Oil of commerce, had the following constants: M.p., 22°-23°; sp. gr., 0.951 at 25° and 0.940 at 45°; $[\alpha]_D^{15} + 52^\circ$; acid-value, 23.9; saponification-value, 213; iodine-value, 103.2.

On hydrolysis this fatty oil yielded glycerol, a very small amount of phytosterol, $C_{27}H_{48}OH$ (m.p. 132°), and a mixture of fatty acids which had the following constants: M.p., 44°-45°; $[\alpha]_D^{15} + 52.6^\circ$ in chloroform; acid-value, 215; iodine-value, 103.2. These acids consisted chiefly of several homologous acids, belonging to a series having the general formula $C_nH_{2n-2}O_2$ containing a closed ring and one ethylenic linking, of which no member has hitherto been isolated from a fatty oil. The highest of these homologues present was isolated in a pure state. It crystallises in glistening leaflets, has the formula $C_{11}H_{18}O_2$, and is designated "chaulmoogric acid," with reference to the vernacular name of the oil. It melts at 65°, boils at 247°-248°/20 mm. without decomposition, and has $[\alpha]_D^{15} + 56^\circ$ in chloroform. It combines with only two atomic proportions of bromine or iodine. Palmitic acid was also identified, and there is evidence for assuming the presence of a near homologue or homologues of chaulmoogric acid, but belonging to the series $C_nH_{2n-2}O_2$ with two ethylenic linkings. Hydroxy-acids were proved to be absent. Undecylic acid is not a constituent of the oil, and no individual acid corresponding to hypogæic acid could be isolated. The "gynocardic acid" of all previous investigators is believed to be a mixture of several substances.

From the "press-cake" there was isolated, besides formic acid, acetic acid, and a very small amount of volatile esters having the characteristic odour of the seeds, an appreciable amount of a neutral substance, $C_{11}H_{18}O_2$, which is isomeric with chaulmoogric acid. This substance boils at 214°-215°/18 mm. and is a colourless oil. It has the sp. gr. 0.9066 at 16°, and $[\alpha]_D^{15} + 42.4^\circ$. It is being further investigated.

The authors have prepared some of the fatty oil from the seeds of *Gynocardia odorata*, and find it to be very different in character from Chaulmoogra oil, being liquid at ordinary temperatures, as well as possessing other marked points of distinction. The investigation of its constituents is in progress. From the seeds of *Gynocardia* a new cyanogenetic glucoside has been isolated, which the authors have designated "gynocardin," and the constitution of this substance is also now being determined.

THE CONSTITUTION OF CHAULMOOGRIC ACID. PART I.

By Frederick B. Power and Frank H. Gornall.

With the object of ultimately determining the constitution of chaulmoogric acid, $C_{11}H_{18}O_2$, the new, unsaturated alicyclic acid isolated by the authors from the fatty oil of the seeds of *Taraktogenos Kurzii*, a number of its derivatives has been prepared. These are represented by the following list of substances:

Methyl chaulmoograte, $C_{11}H_{18}COOCH_3$.
Ethyl chaulmoograte, $C_{11}H_{18}COOC_2H_5$.
Chaulmoogramide, $C_{11}H_{18}CONH_2$.
Bromodihydrochaulmoogric acid, $C_{11}H_{16}BrCOOH$.
Ethyl dibromodihydrochaulmoograte, $C_{11}H_{16}Br_2COOC_2H_5$.
Chaulmoogryl alcohol, $C_{11}H_{18}OH$.

Chaulmoogryl chaulmoograte, $C_{11}H_{18}COOC_{11}H_{18}$.
Dihydrochaulmoogric acid, $C_{11}H_{20}COOH$.
Chaulmoogrene, $C_{11}H_{18}$.

By the oxidation of chaulmoogric acid with a cold solution of potassium permanganate, in an amount equivalent to one atomic proportion of oxygen, dihydroxydihydrochaulmoogric acid, $C_{11}H_{20}(OH)_2COOH$, was obtained. With an amount of permanganate equivalent to four or five atomic proportions of oxygen there were obtained formic acid, and two dibasic acids of the respective formulæ $C_{11}H_{20}(COOH)_2$ and $C_{11}H_{20}O(COOH)_2$.

The magnetic rotation and refractive power of ethyl chaulmoograte was determined for the authors by Dr. W. H. Perkin, sen., and the conclusions based on these determinations are in harmony with the results obtained by the oxidation of chaulmoogric acid—namely, that it contains in its structure a closed carbon ring and one ethylenic linking, the latter being in an allylic grouping. The further investigation of this acid is proceeding.

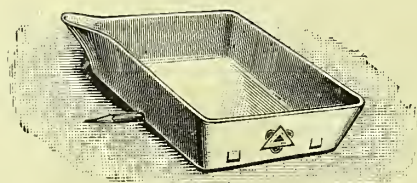
In the discussion which followed, Dr. Lewkowitsch inquired what the iodine-value of true Chaulmoogra oil is, as there appears to be considerable difference of opinion in the text-books on the subject. In reply, Dr. Power stated that the iodine-value is 91, and that the other analytical constants of the oil are recorded in the paper. The meeting was then adjourned until Wednesday, June 15.

Photographic Notes.

By A PHARMACEUTICAL CAMERIST.

A ROCKING DISH.

A novel rocking dish is now being sold by Messrs. Evans Sons Lescher & Webb (Limited), 56 Hanover Street, Liverpool. The rocking action is brought about by placing a lead pencil underneath the dish, two grooves



being moulded in the bottom of the dish for this purpose. This method of making a rocking dish is simple, and does not interfere with the other uses to which developing-dishes are put. The dish is of medium depth, and is furnished with a small well on the inside, so as to facilitate the lifting of the plate in development.

ROYAL STANDARD PLATES.

I have recently been carrying out a series of experiments with the newly introduced "Royal Standard" plate of Messrs. Cadett & Neall (Limited), Ashted, Surrey. The results confirm the claims of the makers that the plates are a distinct advance in plate-making. It was easy, I found, to get a fog-free negative with a sufficiency of density. The pyro developer recommended is in three solutions, as follows:

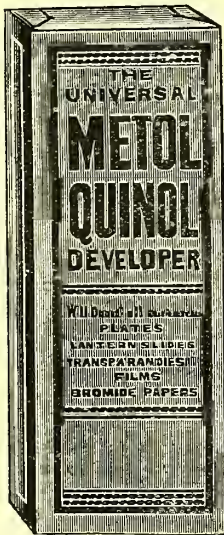
A. Sodium sulphite	...	...	...	1 oz.
Pyrogallol	...	...	...	1 oz.
Citric acid	...	...	...	20 gr.
Water	...	...	...	16 oz.
B. Sodium sulphite	...	...	...	4 oz.
Water	...	...	...	16 oz.
C. Sodium carbonate	...	...	...	4 oz.
Water	...	...	...	16 oz.

To develop one takes an ounce each of A, B, and C and 8 oz. of water. The object of having the separate solution of sulphite is so that the colour of the negative can be controlled. Less of B gives a warmer tone to the negative and more of B prevents a yellow negative, the ideal to aim at being a brownish-black. This method

of using the developer is new, but those who know the influence of the colour of a negative on the positive print will appreciate this suggested way of control. The plates are made in two speeds—rapid and special rapid—and an important consideration is that the prices are those which ordinarily rule in the photographic trade. Special quality is often taken advantage of for charging a higher price for the product.

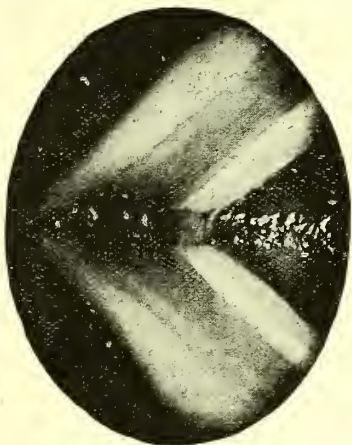
LOCKYER'S NOVELTIES.

Mr. J. E. Lockyer, photographic chemist, 244 to 250 Evelyn Street, Deptford, S.E., has added to the list of handy photographic goods he puts up. The "Universal" developer of metol-quinol is a concentrated developer, put up in panelled bottles and enclosed in an attractive cartoon for selling at 6d. As a 6d. bottle equals 36 oz. of developer, it seems to be an exceptionally cheap line. The "Universal" developer is non-proprietary, and one style is only supplied to one chemist in each district or town. This and the 3d. cartridges of metol-quinol developer (powder form) we have recently tried, and find the results to be satisfactory. A sepia tone is easily given to bromide and gaslight papers by the uranium method of toning. For this purpose Mr. Lockyer supplies uranium toning-solution in bottles to sell at 6d. The solution is double strength, and is in a form that does not deposit on keeping.



A MARVELLOUS PHOTOGRAPH

is one which was recently taken on a Schleussner's special rapid observatory plate in the course of experiments on the variation of the shape of air-waves produced by different bullets. This photograph of a rifle-shot travelling



at the rate of 30,000 feet per second received an exposure of one millionth part of a second. The Schleussner plates, for which Messrs. Thomas Christy & Co., Old Swan Lane, E.C., are the agents, are made in five kinds—(1) ordinary, (2) viridin, (3) orthochromatic, (4) special rapid observatory, and (5) Röntgen plates—each having a special use.

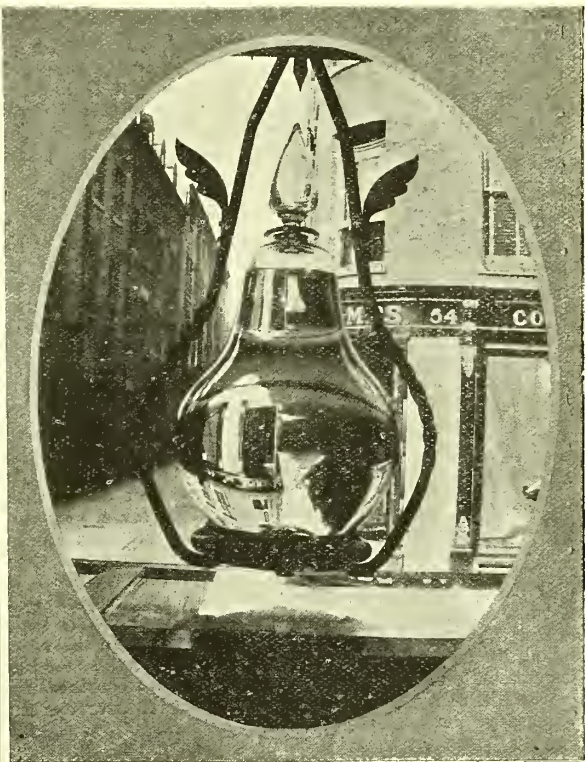
THE "GEKA" GOODS.

Dr. Krebs, of Offenbach, has appointed Messrs. A. E. Staley & Co., 19 Thavies Inn, Holborn Circus, E.C., agents for his flashlight and other photographic preparations, which are to be sold under the trade-name of "Geka." The "Geka" flashlight-powder is put up in several forms—powder, capsules, flashbags, and candles—and is stated to be non-explosive and not ignitable by

friction or shock. A handbook explaining the method of taking pictures by flashlight has been issued, and is to be followed by others describing Dr. Krebs's developers, toners, and fixers.

BEHIND THE CRIMSON LIGHT.

I am indebted to Messrs. W. Butcher & Son for this picture. It is the view from a pharmacy in Cambridge,



and was recently awarded a first prize by the "Camera House Journal."

New Books.

Bersch, J. *Cellulose, Cellulose Products, Rubber Substitutes*. Auth. transl. by Wm. T. Brannt. Illus. 8vo. Pp. 326. 15s. (Philad.)

Boucher, Crabb. *Violet-Leaf Treatment: its Value and Efficacy*. 12mo. swd. 1s. (Simpkin.)

Levy, L. A., and Willis, H. G. *Radium and other Radio-active Elements*. Illus. 8x5. Pp. 105. 2s. 6d. net. (Percival Marshall & Co.)

Parkinson, J. *Paradisi in Sole Paradisus Terrestris*. Faithfully reprinted from Edition of 1629. 15½x9½. Pp. 644. 42s. net. (Methuen.)

Probyn-Williams, R.J. *Golden Rules of Anæsthesia*. 4½x2½. Pp. 9-67. 1s. (Wright & Co., Bristol.)

Proceedings of the American Pharmaceutical Association. 6½x9½. Pp. xxxi + 1,103. Baltimore. [This year-book, although coming rather late, has been well worth waiting for, and the members of the Association get an excellent return for their money. The 1,103 pages comprise a full report of the meeting at Asheville, N.C. last year, and a report of the progress of pharmacy arranged under the titles of "Pharmacy," "New Remedies," "Materia Medica," "Inorganic Chemistry," and "Organic Chemistry."]]

Thoms, Dr. H. *Arbeiten aus dem Pharmazeutischen Institut der Universität Berlin*. First volume, comprising work done during 1903. 9½x6½. Pp. 238. 4m. (Springer, Berlin.)

Westminster Wisdom.

(From our Parliamentary Representative.)

THE STATE SUPPLY OF LYMPH.

In the course of the debate on the vote for the Local Government Board, Mr. Weir drew a rather interesting statement from Mr. Walter Long with regard to the supply of lymph by the State. Mr. Long declined, on behalf of the Local Government Board, to undertake to supply lymph for the whole country. It would, he pointed out, be difficult for any Government Department to undertake such a task, and he saw no necessity for it. There is, he maintained, no reason whatever to doubt that the supply of commercial lymph is of admirable quality and excellent in every respect.

SHOPS EARLY CLOSING.

Sir Frederick Banbury deprecated, in the course of the debate on the second reading of the Shop-hours Bill, the interference with private business which, he argued, the measure would entail. His proposal on Wednesday that the Committee stage should be deferred until the opinion of small shopkeepers on the Bill could be ascertained was therefore prompted, it may be, by a desire to delay the progress of the measure. Whether this was so or not, his suggestion did not receive much sympathy from the Home Secretary, to whom he addressed a question on the subject. "I do not think," said Mr. Akers-Douglas, "that there is sufficient reason for taking this course. The whole matter—and, indeed, proposals very similar to those in the Bill—has engaged public attention for a long time now, and the small shopkeepers have had full opportunity of expressing their views. In particular, the Select Committee of the House of Lords in 1901 took evidence on this point and reported that the small shopkeepers were not less anxious than other classes of shopkeepers for legislation that would enable them to shorten their hours of labour." In this connection I may state that the Standing Committee on Trade is expected to take up consideration of the Bill next Tuesday, and to assemble on Tuesdays and Thursdays until the measure is reported.

CALF v. HUMANISED LYMPH.

Mr. Galloway Weir's questions to the Secretary for Scotland in regard to the preference for human lymph by nine medical officers in Scotland, and the collection of such lymph by Dr. Cadell at the New Town Dispensary, Edinburgh, have been replied to. The Secretary stated that he was informed that the reason given by the medical officers for preferring humanised to glycerinated calf-lymph was not that the former was more potent, but that it kept its potency for a longer period. It is the case that Dr. Cadell still supplies humanised lymph to the Central Vaccine Institution for Scotland. The difference in the percentage of success between glycerinated calf-lymph and humanised lymph does not appear to constitute sufficient ground for ceasing to supply humanised lymph, which is still in demand.

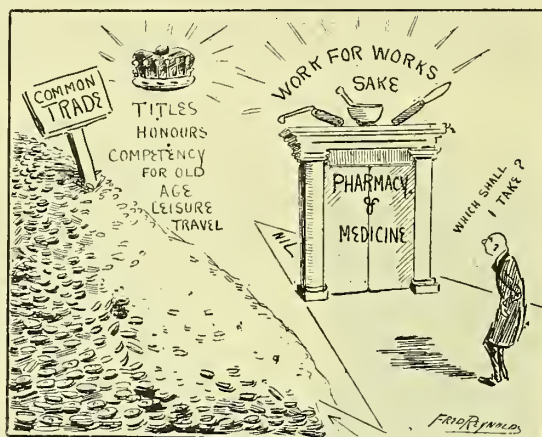
ANTITYPHOID INOCULATION.

In reply to Mr. Eugene Wason, the Secretary for War states that the Committee appointed by the Royal College of Physicians to consider and report on the safety and prophylactic value of Dr. A. E. Wright's antityphoid inoculation have made their report, but the whole question of antityphoid inoculation is being considered by a body of experts.

REGISTRATION OF NURSES.

Mr. Tennant asked the First Lord of the Treasury on Monday whether he was prepared to set up the Select Committee on Nursing and the State Registration of Nurses, and to state what would be the reference to the Committee. Mr. Balfour hoped the Committee may be set down shortly, but he was not in a position to state the terms of reference. He suggested that the two Bills before the House dealing with the subject might be read a second time and referred to the Committee, but could not promise Government time for the purpose.

The Kaleidoscope.



The Gold and Gate.

Association Ballads.

THE PURPOSE.

*The men, their aims, their daily irk;
Their troubles, trials, thoughts, and views
On things politic, foes that lurk
In friendly guise, but treach'rous work—
These be the burden of our Muse.*

XXII. EXETER.

In that old town upon the Exe,
Where soft sienna sunshine becks,
Through leafy lanes, and blossom flecks
Each lass and lad,
The chemist bows to Vinden *rex*
And Wippell Gadd.

For at the Guildhall, stern and staid,
Through tomes portentous gravely wade
Our brethren till, with spasms dismayed
(Ventricular),
They summon as concurrent aid
"Curricula."

Their mute inglorious Milton bangs
No sacred lyre; but Lemmon slangs
The parlous Craft that backward hangs
In fickle rows;
And Pata's harp good Rowsell twangs,
As Ticklo knows.

Nor Hinton, neither William, Lake
Refuse the Chair for friendship's sake—
Ideal Presidents they make,
Brief span allotting;
But quite as good, we'll hazard stake,
Were Bard or Botting.

And Sloman (who his name belies)
Betrays himself by no surprise,
But seeks good counsel of the wise
But wistful Reid;
While Aplin, cynosure of eyes,
Gives all God-speed.

The veteran Henry Gadd gives ear
To plaints and problems that appear,
And Harris greets each with good cheer;
For none perplex
Their neighbours who their fortunes steer
Beside the Exe.

THE GOVERNMENT of Costa Rica has decided to encourage the development of lighting by de-natured sugar-cane alcohol. In order to enable this lighting-medium to compete successfully with petroleum and acetylene, a decree was issued in February imposing an import-duty of 30 centavos per kilo. on petroleum, and 14 centavos per kilo. on carbide of calcium. All duties on lamps and apparatus used in the application of alcohol to industrial and domestic purposes have been removed.

Observations and Reflections.

By XRAYSER.

Applying the B.P. Standard

to brandy is a bold, and from some points of view, a risky, innovation. It is justifiable, we are told, because brandy is used medicinally. No doubt; one teaspoonful perhaps is used legitimately as a medicine for every gallon which can only by courtesy be said to be so employed. According to the B.P. brandy is "a spirituous liquor distilled from wine and matured by age." "Matured" means it must have developed certain "impurities," and the chemical tests of genuineness are based on the proper proportion of these impurities. A highly rectified, pure, silent spirit, to which these same impurities in a particularly pure condition may have been added, would not do. The "Lancet" says: "Genuine matured brandy possesses a well-known restorative power over and above that due to its alcoholic contents." Very likely; but I fancy that theory is only proved much as the theory of the superiority of natural mineral waters over artificial ones is proved. In the latter instance, indeed, radio-activity is now said to explain the superiority; this has not yet been attributed to old brandy. But the blessed words

"Natural," "Aroma," "Bouquet," and "Matured"

count for a good deal, and compare favourably with the terms "coarse," "fiery," and "injurious," which can no doubt be truthfully applied to the bulk of the ardent spirit sold under the name of brandy; and if Mr. Fordham's decision should suppress the consumption of any of this, he will not have utilised the B.P. in vain. But I cannot forget that when the B.P. wants to provide a really effective restorative it does not hunt out ethers and aldehydes, but adds ammonia to alcohol to form an exceedingly coarse and fiery liquor, and this has been the popular restorative for centuries. If, however, true B.P. brandy is required, the famous Cognac brands can, I believe, be trusted. The little town of Cognac on the Charente is occupied by nearly a hundred brandy-producers, among whom Martell and Hennessy are the unquestioned chiefs. Martell was a Jerseyman and Hennessy an Irishman. Both established themselves at Cognac in the reign of Louis XVI., a little before the Revolution. Both do an immense trade, and almost exclusively with England, America, and Australia. Before railways Cognac was more accessible to London than to Paris, and the communications then established have always been maintained. These firms, as I understand, do not themselves distil; but at the proper season they send round their buyers to the growers over the district, who all do their own distilling, and buy up the spirit. Then come in the skill, judgment, and experience of their experts. These various yields are so blended, vatted, and matured that an almost absolute uniformity of flavour, strength, and colour is attained. Presumably either of such brandies comes within the B.P. description.

The Store Trading Accounts

issued by the six great London companies—the Army and Navy, the Civil Service Supply, the Army and Navy Auxiliary, the Junior Army and Navy, the Civil Service Co-operative, and the New Civil Service Co-operative—furnish, says the "Statist," the only available test of the prosperity or otherwise of the retail trade of the country. The "Statist" gives in its last number a valuable classification and analysis of

these accounts for 1903. From these it appears that the total sales of the six companies continue to mark a slight decline—a tendency which has been manifest during the past four years. At the same time, the rate of net profits continues to creep slowly upwards. The six companies sold goods in 1903 to the value of 6,816,000*l.*, against 6,915,000*l.* in 1902, which was 24,000*l.* less than in 1901 and 50,000*l.* less than in 1900. The Army and Navy Stores contributed nearly a half of this enormous total. The Army and Navy net profits for the past four years have worked out at 6.08, 5.90, 5.96, and 6.42 per cent. on the turnover respectively. In the same years the net profits of the six companies combined would result at 4.59, 4.61, 4.64, and 4.80 per cent. This enhancement of profits may be accounted for, or it may be said, apologised for, as the Chairman of the Civil Service Supply Association explained, by the growing tendency on the part of manufacturers to fix a minimum retail price. This disposition had been apparent, he intimated, in the ironmongery, drapery, wall-paper, wine and spirit, and tobacco departments. He did not think protected profits in the proprietary-medicine trade worth mentioning.

The Petroleum Fight

at present proceeding between the Standard Oil Company and the Shell Transport Company—that is to say, practically between American and Russian producers—is a veritable battle of financial giants, and the world generally is taking almost no notice of it. Its immense historic interest lies in the fact that for the first time the Jew capitalists of Europe are pitting themselves against the new millionaires of America. The Rothschilds are in the Shell, Rockefeller is the guiding spirit of the Standard. Rockefeller, it is said, could give Europe all the petroleum it uses, free, and still have a few millions a year left to keep house with. The Russian oil was gradually beating the American in the market; it was quoted at 4½*d.* per gal. in barrels, against the American price 6¾*d.* Then suddenly the Standard bought up all the Russian that was available at the moment—about 1½ million gallons—at 3*d.*, and offered it at 2½*d.* I have even heard that the Standard bought up, at three times their value, all the empty petroleum-barrels they could get, thus embarrassing the Shell. The Shell has responded by quoting 2¾*d.*, and there the matter rests for the moment. Of course the combatants will come to terms long before the winter, and we poor people will have to make up their losses. It is quite on the cards that there will be a combine of the East and the West. But there will be a difficulty in agreeing who is to be top dog.

The New Trade-marks Bill

drafted by Mr. Fletcher Moulton, and backed by a number of other eminent commercial lawyers, which the Secretary of the London Chamber of Commerce denounces, is mainly a codifying measure. There is nothing in it to relieve the owner of a registered trade-mark from the costly task of defending the property which he may innocently fancy the Government has guaranteed him when it takes his fee. I saw lately in the "Times" that one of the purposes of the Bill was to ensure the registered man's absolute right to his trade-mark after it had been on the Register for five years. But the existing Act promises the same thing in the same words, and we all know that the "conclusive evidence" it suggests is a pure delusion. The validity of a trade-mark can be challenged at any time. Perhaps it is necessary that this should be so, but if we ever get a Parliament in which lawyers do not predominate we may get a provision that the Government shall itself undertake to defend the guarantee which its own officers have given for due payment. One expert judge, assisted it may be by assessors, should be retained to deal with trade-mark disputes, and it would certainly not be unjust that the expenses of such a tribunal should be defrayed out of the fees paid for the professed guarantee.

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Editorial Comments.

The Trade of a Year.

THE annual statement of the trade of the United Kingdom with foreign countries and British possessions is too bulky a compilation for the busy commercialist to dream of attacking. Few business men know of its existence; indeed, when the similar products of Germany and other countries are mentioned it is not unusual to hear men ask, "Why does not the British Government do something like this?" Yet here it all is for 1903 (compared with the four preceding years); nearly nine hundred foolscap pages in the first volume and over six hundred in the second. The first is devoted entirely to analyses of our imports and exports, as to quantities and values, during the quinquennium 1899-1903. The articles are arranged alphabetically, and in separate tables we see where they have come from or have gone to; and although most of the figures and statements have already appeared in the monthly Board of Trade returns, some fresh facts are given or fresh light is thrown upon old facts. There are, for example, some particulars of unenumerated goods im-

ported and exported in 1903 of which a record was kept. We mention those in which our readers are interested :

Unmanufactured Goods.

—	Imported	Exported
	£	£
Albumen	29,011	2,117
Kelp	13,486	—
Quillaia-bark	7,760	3,007
Specimens of natural science ...	13,476	15,548

Manufactured Goods.

—	Imported	Exported
	£	£
Celluloid, mica, &c.	158,649	5,606
Combs	66,232	5,535
Dental goods	18,063	4,578
Fishery salt	18,016	428
Gas-mantles	101,546	3,164
Syphons	28,676	1,182
Seltzogenes		1,130

We also exported strophanthus-seed to the value of 478*l*. Many interesting facts can be gleaned from the volumes. For example, we observe that in 1899, when the duty on perfumed spirits was 17*s*. 3*d*. per gal. (or 18*s*. 3*d*. in bottle), 42,367 gals. was imported; the duty was raised to 18*s*. 1*d*. per gal. on March 6, 1900 (with the 1*s*. more for bottled perfumes), and since then the imports have decreased, being 40,956 gals. in 1900, 119 gals. less in 1901, and a further fall to 38,144 gals. in 1902; while last year there was a slight recovery, 38,900 gals. being imported. Perhaps the decreased imports were as much due to the war as to the increased duty, but there is the fact. Again, we learn that our export trade in varnishes of foreign or colonial manufacture is diminishing, the exports being worth 2,739*l*. in 1899, and now 685*l*. Are we getting our own goods placed instead? The returns do not say, for "varnish" amongst British manufactures is included under "painters' colours, &c.," which is a huge business and touched two million pounds in 1900, and was last year 1,722,340*l*., or with white-lead (298,627*l*.), a total of 2,089,067*l*., thus being higher than in any year of the quinquennium. It is interesting to note that while our Colonies buy three times more white-lead from us than foreign countries (221,064*l*., against 77,569*l*.); the latter bought last year 1,051,202*l*. worth of "other sorts" of painters' colours, and the Colonies only 729,138*l*. worth. The second volume of the Statement is perhaps the more interesting because it is in this volume that we see what we buy from the Colonies and foreign countries and what we sell to them. It is also in this volume that statistics are given of the imports into all the ports of the Kingdom, the last five years being compared. Those who make a study of the fiscal question will find the Statement a veritable mine of information, and we commend it to young business men in the trade as a text-book of instruction which cannot fail to post them on many points.

African Analyses.

If the progress of civilisation be measured by the advancement of Science, as evidenced by the more general adoption of the methods of the scientist, then the public analyst is a pioneer of progress. Accepting the hypothesis, we are fain to admit that South Africa, as represented by the Cape Colony, is advancing rapidly.

Mr. Charles F. Juritz, M.A., the senior analyst, reports that over a thousand more samples were examined in the Cape Government Laboratories in 1903 than in the preceding year. With the aloofness of the true scientist he deploras the late war—not because of its terrors and its tragedies, but because of "its unsettling effect upon our investigations." During the year a new laboratory was opened at Grahamstown, which relieved the congestion of work at Cape Town somewhat, but Mr. Juritz still complains of the totally insufficient working-space at the Cape Town laboratory. Moreover—and this is where the differences in distance and population are brought home to us—he strongly recommends "that speedy steps be taken to secure and fit out a railway coach as a travelling laboratory." The need for this project is emphasised by Dr. Turner, formerly Colonial Medical Officer of Health, who said that the "distances are enormous when measured by time, and a water, which, if examined directly, or nearly directly, would show a relatively large quantity of albuminoid ammonia, in two or three days may only give a small quantity of albuminoid ammonia, and an increase of saline ammonia, which would entirely mislead one." The bulk of the analyses referred to in Mr. Juritz's present report were of samples obtained under the Adulteration Act. These included : Olive oil, 24; cinnamon, 12; Gregory's powder, 10; iron pills, 9; honey, 4; Epsom salts, 3; spirit of camphor, 11; glycerin, 10; cream of tartar, 7; tincture of iodine, 9; cassia, tartaric acid, and compound liquorice-powder, 1 each. Only five samples of the olive oil were found to be adulterated—one consisting entirely of cottonseed oil, and four others having cottonseed oil in proportions varying from 71 to 90 per cent. The four samples of "Californian honey" were adulterated with from 17 to 19 per cent. of glucose. Two of the Gregory's powder samples contained 22 per cent. and 48 per cent. of basic carbonate of magnesia respectively. Four of the samples of iron pills examined were deficient in ferrous carbonate to the extent of 39 to 63 per cent. Of the 1,924 samples of foods and drugs examined 380 were adulterated. A sample of "Mason's herb beer" was found to contain only the merest trace of alcohol; it had a sweet taste "with a very faint bitter after-taste suggestive of orange." On submitting "Artcarpus Bread Fruit" to analysis the result gave 2.5 per cent. of alcohol, 59.5 per cent. of extractive matter, and 1 per cent. of ash. The extractive consisted mainly of sugar—"probably malt sugar," comments the analyst. A sample of "extract of malt and hops" was found to contain 85.8 parts per 100 of extractive, but only a trace of alcohol. Passing over the analyses of soils and fertilisers, we come to the results of the examination of eleven kinds of sheep-dips, which are rather interesting. The following is the "general composition" of the dips named as determined by the analyses :

North of Ireland Chemical Company's Dip.

	Per Cent.
Total sulphur	51.48
Free sulphur	30.68
Total arsenic (as As ₂ O ₃) ...	30.40
Arsenious sulphide	10.16

Pharos Dip.

	Per Cent.
Moisture	15.78
Total sulphur	46.98
Free sulphur	37.54
Total arsenic (as As ₂ O ₃) ...	26.80
Arsenious sulphide	2.08

The article consisted of a

coarse powder containing lumps which failed to mix well with water.

Demuth's Patent Cattle-tick and Sheep-dip.

Includes amongst its constituents soft soap, soda, and wood-tar.

Sp. gr.	1.20
Arsenious oxide	6.54 per cent.
Ash	11.39 per cent.
Soda	9.50 per cent.

100 parts of this dip, on distillation, yielded 70 parts of water and 8 parts of tar.

Mykrol Brand Powder-dip.

	Per Cent.
Moisture ...	9.33
Total sulphur ...	57.55
Free sulphur ...	49.36
Total arsenic (as As ₂ O ₃)	24.30
Arsenious sulphide ...	7.00

Mykrol Brand Fluid Dip.

	Per Cent.
Water ...	9
Light oils ...	14
Oils containing phenols	30
Heavy oils ...	19
Phenols ...	8

Omaha Sheep-dip.

	Per Cent.
Water ...	7½
Light oils ...	15
Oils containing phenols	36
Heavy oils ...	18½
Phenols ...	8

Soda-sulphur Dip.

Alkalies (as Na ₂ O) ...	16.20
Sulphur ...	29.74

North of Ireland Chemical Company's Fluid Dip.

	Per Cent.
Water ...	10.5
Light oils ...	4.5
Oils containing phenols	45.0
Heavy oils ...	7.5
Phenols ...	12.5

Major & Co.'s Dip.

	Per Cent.
Water ...	11.0
Oils containing phenols	37.5
Heavy oils with naphthalene compounds...	22.0
Phenols ...	9.5

Hunter & Gow's Sheep-dipping Powder.

Was found to contain 1.54 per cent. of nicotine.

Italian Sheep-dip.

	Per Cent.
Water ...	14.5
Oils containing phenols	63.0
Phenols ...	14.5

Mr. Juritz also reports that in the Toxicological and Chemico-legal Section many interesting examinations were made. Many poisoning-cases were investigated—chiefly poisoning by indigenous plants employed by Kafir doctors or medicine-men. In the results of thirty-five cases in which poisons were suspected, arsenic was found in two instances, morphine in one; there were five cases of strychnine-poisoning; lead, stramonium, and copper sulphate were found in one case each, while *acocanthera* and *Buphane toxicaria* caused two deaths each. In connection with the two last-named, Mr. Juritz directs attention to the necessity for conducting investigations for the purpose of ascertaining the nature of the active principles of certain indigenous plants. The Department has hitherto had no leisure for investigations of that kind. The *acocanthera* poison is derived from the native plant *Acocanthera venenata*, Don (*Toxicophlœa Thunbergii*, Harv.), for which the Kafir equivalent names are "Intlungunyembe" or "Ubuhlungu benyoka." The poison is one that has not yet been sufficiently studied, and it may probably prove a valuable medicine. Smith in his "South African Materia Medica" says that 15 gr. of the dried leaf is the largest dose that may be used with safety on a human being. Sir T. R. Fraser, in association with Dr. Tillie, found that ½ gr. of the pure *acocantherin* contained in *Acocanthera Schimperii* may cause the death of a 10-stone man, and there is no reason to believe that *Acocanthera venenata* is less poisonous. Another very energetic poison, probably a glucoside, was found in an unidentified bulb, said to have caused the death of a native woman at Tsolo. In another case strips of bark and stem were submitted, portions of which had caused the death of a native at Nquamkwe. As in the case previously mentioned, no leaves or flowers were received, and the plant could not be identified. The active principle in this case was probably a non-crystallisable glucoside which has the power of arresting the heart's action. The bulb commonly known among the Dutch as "gift bol," called "Incwadi" by the Kafirs, and scientifically termed *Buphane toxicaria*, was examined in connection with the fatal poisoning of two Kafir women. This plant is said to have furnished the Bushmen with an arrow-poison. The active principle appears to be an alkaloid, which is contained in the fresh bulb to the extent of nearly 0.4 per cent., imparting to it a slightly bitter taste. An unknown root was examined in connection with the death of

a native woman at Qumbu. No alkaloid or glucoside was found, but a resin present to the extent of about 1 per cent. probably accounts for the toxic properties. In connection with this section Mr. Juritz states that proper care and circumspection are frequently neglected in transmitting suspected samples for analysis. In one case of alleged attempted poisoning it was stated that snake-poison had been used, and in proof a dead snake, said to have been found near the scene of the outrage, was packed in a box and forwarded to the laboratory. On opening the box the "snake" was found to be a piece of round plaited stay-lace. In another case where poison was suspected a bottle was found near the dead body. This bottle was first used to carry water to wash the hands of certain officials present, and then was sent on for analysis. Our South African readers will note these remarks, and do what they can to inculcate more careful methods when they are consulted in regard to cases which it is desirable to bring under official cognisance.

The Nascent State in Medicine.

WE are all acquainted with the significance of the nascent state in chemistry, but the intensification of the action of medicines by exhibiting remedies in the nascent state is not quite so well understood. The "British Medical Journal" gives an instructive communication to the Académie de Médecine, Paris, by Dr. Albert Robin, dealing with this subject. By taking advantage of the nascent state it is possible to obtain the maximum effect of a remedy with a minimum dose. Thus hydrogen peroxide affords a perfect method of bringing oxygen in contact with organic tissues. Hydrogen peroxide can be used to take the place of the water of crystallisation in salts. Ammonium sulphate dissolved in 30-per-cent. hydrogen peroxide and crystallised over sulphuric acid can be obtained with one molecule of hydrogen peroxide as water of crystallisation. Sodium sulphate, borax, alum, and sodium acetate are other examples, and therapeutically make it possible to administer exact doses of oxygen. Dr. Robin finds the therapeutic effects of salts can thus be modified. For instance, the astringent action of alum is associated with an antiseptic action, and the cathartic effect of sodium sulphate can be allied with an antiseptic action on the intestine. Peroxides of calcium and magnesium liberate their active oxygen in the presence of the gastric juice, and given in keratin capsules become intestinal antiseptics. Sodium peroxide is, on account of its secondary action, recommended by Unna for the treatment of sebaceous acne of the face. This salt and zinc peroxide, used as an antiseptic, owe their activity and value to their nascent oxygen. The same reasoning is applied by Dr. Robin to other synthetic drugs. Thus, monochloral antipyrin or hypnal of Bordet is composed of a molecule of chloral hydrate and a molecule of antipyrin, which in the organism breaks up into its components, each in the nascent state. It is an analgesic of the central nervous system by its antipyrin and hypnotic by its chloral. Moreover, a dose of 1 gram is almost always enough to induce sleep and calm the pain, and weight for weight is more active than its two components. Aspirin breaks up into acetic acid and salicylic acid in the intestine. Rheumatism gives salicylic acid and quinine in the nascent state. Sidonal is a quinate of piperazine. By its quinic acid, which breaks up in the organism into quinone and benzoic acid, it combines with glycocholl, thus slowing down the formation of uric acid. By its piperazine, which forms with uric acid the most soluble urate known, it favours the elimination of this salt. Dr. Robin has

introduced two agents into therapeutics which are good examples of this exalted action of drugs in the nascent state—namely, iodised sulphur and erythrol, or the double iodide of bismuth and cinchonidine. Iodised sulphur was discovered by Prunier, and its ready dissociation led Dr. Robin to employ it in the treatment of gastric fermentations. Prunier advised him to use the kind with the formula S_2I_2 , which gives off in the nascent state iodine and sulphur of such great chemical activity that doses of 10 cgms. to 30 cgms. given in a cachet in the middle of meals produces excellent effects without any drawbacks. It has but little action on acid fermentation, and should be given for gaseous fermentations with flatulence. It may also be employed in keratin capsules for gaseous fermentations of the intestine. It can replace iodoform in surgery; its action is more powerful and it is much cheaper, but the dose must be a small one on account of the strong action of iodine in the nascent state. Erythrol also owes its value to the action of nascent iodine. The cinchonidine is a stimulant of the spinal cord and medulla, and it is probable that this stimulating action is also effective on the nerve-terminations with which it is in direct contact, which would explain the tonic action of erythrol on wounds which look more healthy and heal rapidly. Dr. Robin has also used it for gastric and intestinal fermentations, and it has given good results in cases accompanied with fetid breath. He gives it in doses of 5 cgms. to 10 cgms. in a cachet with 10 cgms. of precipitated carbonate of lime.

Production of Helium from Radium.

Sir William Ramsay and Mr. Frederick Soddy recently communicated to the Royal Society the results of their observations on this subject, which enable them to say that there are now direct experimental reasons for believing that—(1) Only one α -particle is expelled from the radium atom at each disintegration; (2) the greater part of the energy of disintegration appears in the form of kinetic energy of α -radiation; (3) the emanation is a monatomic gas.

Medical Certificates given by Chemists.

The "British Medical Journal," in reporting the General Medical Council meeting, mentions a matter worth noting. The Secretary for Elementary Education at Bootle had called the attention of the British Medical Association to the fact that Mr. Procter Williams, chemist, carrying on business at 123 Derby Road, Bootle, had filled up a medical certificate form in respect of a child in the district. The Medico-Political Committee of the Association brought the matter under the notice of the General Medical Council. At the last day's meeting the Executive Committee recommended—

That the attention of the Medico-Political Committee of the British Medical Association be called to Section xxxvii. of the Medical Act, 1858; that they be informed that on the face of it the certificate forwarded to the Council appears to be invalid under that Section, and that the Council has no jurisdiction over chemists who give invalid certificates.

The section referred to is to the effect that no certificate from a medical practitioner required by any Act shall be valid unless the person signing it is registered under the Act. Mr. Jackson appeared not to like the Executive Committee's way of dealing with the matter, and moved to refer it back for consultation with legal advisers. Dr. MacAlister said the Council's legal adviser was present when they discussed the matter, and the question was entirely a legal one. It was therefore no use sending the matter back. Mr. Jackson's motion was put and lost, the committee's resolution being carried.

The Valuation Bill.

This measure is giving trouble to Mr. Long, who introduced it on behalf of the Government. The first impression of the Bill is that it is not bad, following as it does closely upon the lines of the Report of the Royal Commission. It will clear away many of the anomalies and complications of the present assessment law, and will undoubtedly remedy certain grievances. For example, in a certain country union a deduction of 25 per cent. from the gross estimated rental to the rateable value is allowed for repairs in the valuation of farm properties, but the properties in the town, including shops, are rated with a deduction of only 15 per cent. for repairs. The explanation is quite simple: the farmers are in a majority on the Union Assessment Committee. Such a disgraceful subversion of the law to private ends as this is impossible under the new Bill, but, on the other hand, it is a question whether the yearning for uniformity in rating may not cause serious trouble owing to the enormous differences in properties of the same class in different parts of the country. The most significant feature of the Bill, however, is the position it will give to the Surveyor of Taxes, who will to all intents and purposes be dictator in the settlement of all assessments. It is a fact well known in rating circles that the Surveyor of Taxes is invariably on the side of the high assessment. He consults the figures of the Poor-law authority, and, should the latter be higher than his own on any property, he puts up his figures; should they be lower, however, he invariably discovers that the Poor-law assessment is no concern of his. The introduction of a Crown officer as assessor in such matters is against all principles of local government, and it is a question whether it would not prove a grave mistake from the ratepayers' point of view. Chemists will do well, therefore, to give the Bill their attention, especially as it is more likely to affect them sooner than will a new Pharmacy Act.

Objectionable Advertisements.

The United States Post Office Department have started a crusade against objectionable advertisements of proprietary medicines. They are endeavouring to exclude from the mails patent medicines and nostrums where chemical analyses reveal premeditated fraud and they also foreshadow a vigorous campaign against advertising quack doctors. Announcement has been made that the investigation of patent-medicine concerns has brought to light even greater frauds on the part of allied advertised "industries," and that the Department purpose extending their prosecution until, so far as is practicable, all objectionable advertisements are eliminated from the newspapers. Postmasters throughout the country are to be instructed to forward to the Department any advertisements they find that come within the prohibiting clauses of the law. All cases will be considered on their merits, and should the Assistant Attorney-General for the Post Office Department find, after investigation, that an advertisement is a distinct violation of the law, the opinion of the Department will be communicated to the offending newspapers, and the necessity for discontinuing the advertisement pointed out. Should any newspaper, after being warned, decline to exclude the objectionable advertisement from its pages, the Postmaster-General will exclude the newspaper from the mails. The American Newspaper Publishers' Association (numbering among its members representatives of the leading newspapers of the country), medical societies, and other organisations have signified their readiness to co-operate with the Department in bringing about this desirable reform, so that its success is fairly assured. With regard to proprietary medicines, when analyses disclose that the "cure" advertised cannot possibly be made, the Department believe that the co-operation of the States would be of material aid. It has been suggested that a State Legislature could enact laws governing the manufacture, sale, importation, and distribution of "patent medicines" within its boundaries.

Legal Reports.

Trade Law.

Adrenaline Trade-mark.—The official report has just been published of a case heard by the Tribunal of Commerce of Brussels on March 17, in which Comar & Cie claimed from Parke, Davis & Co. 25,000*fr.* as damages for wrongfully claiming that they are entitled to the exclusive ownership of the name "Adrenaline." The plaintiffs argued—

(a) That the trade-mark "Adrenaline" is the name by which the product intended to be designated by said trade-mark must necessarily be called, and that, therefore, no one can claim the exclusive ownership thereof.

(b) That the inventors of said trade-mark have allowed the same to become public property before the date when the deposit was made.

(c) That the defendants, to whom the trade-mark was assigned, have not published the Deed of Assignment as prescribed by Article 7 of the Law of April 1, 1879.

(d) That the plaintiffs have duly filed at the International Bureau, at Berne, a trade-mark containing the name "Adrenaline"; that such deposit was made prior to that of the defendants.

The Court held that these causes of action are without grounds because, among other reasons, Takamine, the inventor of the product called "Adrenaline" and his assignees (the defendants) were the first to make use of that name, and the only persons who could make a valid deposit thereof, entitling them to the exclusive use thereof. It was further stated in the judgment that a trade-mark cannot be considered as having become public property by the mere fact that another person besides the owner of it has made use of it: it is necessary that the use of the trade-mark by third parties should have become general, and that, being fully aware of such abusive use, the owner should have allowed the same to take place and should have done nothing to protect his rights. The plaintiffs did not prove that the defendants abandoned their rights, but, on the contrary, it is a fact that since the time of the invention (January, 1901) Takamine and his assignees have taken out a patent in Belgium, and that since then they have taken out patents and deposited their trade-mark in a great many countries, thus claiming in a formal and continuous manner their rights to the trade-mark. Inasmuch as the defendants were the first persons entitled to the use of the trade-mark, the Court consulted the plaintiffs and ordered them to bear the costs.

High Court Cases.

SCHWEPPE'S LABEL.

MR. JUSTICE WARRINGTON in the Chancery Division on Thursday, June 2, commenced the hearing of the action *Schweppe's (Limited) v. Gibbens*, in which the plaintiffs sought an injunction to restrain the defendant, Eliza Ann Gibbens, from passing off or enabling or assisting others to pass off soda-water and other aerated waters not of the plaintiffs' manufacture as and for soda-water and other aerated waters manufactured by the plaintiffs, and other consequential relief. The statement of claim set forth that the plaintiffs had since 1897 used a distinctive label on the shoulder and neck of their bottles, oblong in shape, brown in colour, with a red disc in the centre and a white border, and the defendant had adopted a label so similar that it was likely to lead to deception and fraud on the part of unscrupulous retailers. The defendant stated in her defence that the use by the plaintiffs of the label so described was quite recent, that plaintiffs' label was not always of the same shape and colour, and that it was not distinctive of the plaintiffs' goods. Further, that the defendant's label was not copied from the plaintiffs', and that there was no possibility of deception.

Mr. C. A. Russell, K.C., Mr. H. Terrell, K.C., and Mr. Sebastian appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Rowdon and Mr. Marby for the defendant.

Mr. Charles Durrant Kemp-Welch, managing director of the plaintiff company, said he had designed the neck label now in use. The average annual sale of soda-water was twenty-five or thirty million bottles. The defendant's label was first brought to his notice last year through plaintiffs' Plymouth agent. He thought it so closely resembled plaintiffs' label as to be likely to mislead persons purchasing at buffets and restaurants. The plaintiffs had

recently opened a depot at Plymouth which had previously been served from the Bristol depot. Cross-examined: Plaintiffs sold a considerable number of bottles without cork labels when so ordered. He was not aware that the defendant used a neck label only on the small-size bottles and a cork label on the large size. He did not think a person asking for a bottle of Schweppe's to take away could be misled by the defendant's label if he looked at the same. He did not admit that a chocolate-and-white label was common to the trade.

Mr. Harris, manager of plaintiffs' Plymouth and Bristol depots, said that last year they sold 5,787 dozen large and 6,090 dozen small bottles in Plymouth alone. His attention was called to defendant's label because some of her bottles were returned for Schweppe's.

After hearing other evidence, his Lordship asked how it was suggested that purchasers were deceived.

Mr. Terrell said the labels were identical except for the names. With a small maker exactly imitating the labels of the largest manufacturers in the world so that they might be used as an instrument of fraud, he submitted that they had all the elements of a passing-off case.

His Lordship said the plaintiffs had to make out that the defendant had done something calculated to deceive. If he decided in plaintiffs' favour he would have to hold that they were entitled to the monopoly of any chocolate label printed in white colours with a red disc.

Mr. Terrell said that did not matter if his Lordship was satisfied that they were entitled to it.

His Lordship held that the defendant's label was not calculated to deceive or to enable a barman to deceive a customer, and he therefore gave judgment for the defendant, with costs.

Mr. Terrell consented to judgment for the defendant in a second action of *Schweppe's (Limited)* against W. Biscombe & Sons.

HÆMATOGEN.

IN the Chancery Division on Wednesday, June 8, Mr. Justice Warrington had before him the action of "*Hommel v. Gebrüder, Bauer & Co.*" and "In the matter of a trade-mark No. 222,761, and in the matter of a Patents, Designs, and Trade-marks Acts, 1883 to 1888, rectification of register." This was an action for an injunction to restrain the defendants from infringing the plaintiff's trade-mark, and also to restrain the defendants from passing off goods as and for the plaintiff's goods. The defence was that the plaintiff had no exclusive right to his trade-mark word.

Mr. Henry Terrell, K.C., and Mr. L. B. Sebastian appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Norton, K.C., and Mr. Watt for the defendants.

Mr. Terrell, in opening, said that the plaintiff, Dr. Hommel, a Swiss physician, carries on business in this country under the style of "Nicolay & Co." as a manufacturer of and dealer in hæmatogen, a preparation made from the hæmoglobin of ox-blood. Many preparations of hæmoglobin had been manufactured and put upon the market under various names, but Dr. Hommel's preparation had always been put on the market under his trade-mark, which consisted of the word "Hæmatogen." He introduced it in Germany in 1890, and subsequently, in November, 1893, small quantities were sold in this country. In 1899 the plaintiff proceeded to push the sale of the preparation in this country, an agent was appointed, and the trade-mark registered. The plaintiff claimed for the entire right to the word. By 1902 he had expended something like 30,000*l.* in advertising in this country, and his trade became very large, and the preparation was known throughout the country. Subsequently some gentlemen in Hamburg desired to take advantage of Dr. Hommel's connection. Plaintiff first heard of this in June, 1902, when his agent happened to call upon Messrs. S. Maw, Son & Sons, and was informed by Mr. Leng, the export manager, that one of a firm of Hamburg chemists (Kors & Co.) had offered to sell him a hæmoglobin preparation called "Hæmatogen," and said they could make it much cheaper than Dr. Hommel. About this time it was discovered that the defendants were acting as the London agents of Kors & Co. Mr. Leng wrote to Hamburg for some of the preparation, and in January, 1903,

he received the goods and a letter which said, "As you are no doubt aware, the name is registered in England, and we therefore send you labels." The letter went on to state that they guaranteed their preparation to be equal in quality to that of Dr. Hommel. Counsel said the Hamburg firm thought they could get out of any responsibility with regard to Dr. Hommel's registered trade-mark by sending the bottles and labels separately.

His Lordship: They tell the purchaser it is not Dr. Hommel's preparation.

Mr. Terrell: I quite agree, but they send the labels with the word on them to be put on the bottles.

Continuing, counsel said that one of the partners in the firm of Headley & Co. wrote for some of the preparations from Kors & Co., and he thereupon received a call from a member of the defendant firm.

Evidence was called in support of counsel's statement. Mr. J. Link, of the firm of Headley & Co., admitted in cross-examination that the labels were quite different from those used by Dr. Hommel. Mr. W. J. Patey, of Roberts & Co., New Bond Street, W., and Paris, said he had never known any hæmatogen, except that of Dr. Hommel's, sold in this country.

At this stage the case was adjourned. It was resumed on Thursday, when further evidence was given by Dr. Otto Hehner, Dr. David Walsh (editor of the "Medical Press"), Dr. William Murrell, Dr. E. G. Younger, Dr. B. Abrahams, Sir Thomas Robinson (Dublin), Dr. Hommel, and others.

Medicine-stamp Acts.

FOUR OFFENCES.

At Liskeard on June 1, William Hick, of 6 Cathcart Avenue, Prince Rock, Plymouth, was summoned on two charges of exposing for sale medicines without a licence, and two other charges of exposing for sale medicines without stamps denoting the duty. Evidence was given showing that the defendant offered for sale a medicine known as "Hick's Remedy" at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. The medicine was said to be good for cattle and for human beings, and the labels on the bottles set forth that the remedy was beneficial for sundry ailments, such as rheumatic gout and toothache. Defendant was fined 25s. in each case, and the costs.

County Court Case.

CASHING CHEQUES FOR CUSTOMERS.

At Brompton County Court on June 7, before Deputy-Judge Clement Lloyd, Mr. John Wormall Shaw, chemist (trading as Gamble & Co.), 4 Edwardes Terrace, Kensington Road, W., brought an action against Mr. Robert W. Withers-Lee, an artist, for 24l. 19s. 8d. in respect of drugs, &c., supplied and alleged presentation of a cheque which proved to be worthless.

Counsel for the plaintiff said the dispute was mainly in regard to the cheque. In December last the defendant, who had been a customer for a long time, went to plaintiff's shop, and asked the assistant in charge whether plaintiff could cash a cheque for him. The cheque was made payable to a Mr. H. P. Siever—who, said counsel, had recently gained notoriety in connection with some legal proceedings—and purported to have been drawn by a Mr. J. M. G. Colman. The assistant took the cheque to Mr. Shaw, who was at the back of the shop, and returned, pointing out that the cheque required endorsement. The defendant thereupon called Mr. Siever into the shop, and when he had endorsed the cheque, the assistant cashed it. Subsequently it was found that the cheque had been taken from a cheque-book which formed part of the proceeds of a burglary, and that "J. M. G. Colman," if such a person really existed at all, had no account at the bank. Mr. Frederick Hicks, dispenser to the plaintiff, having borne out counsel's opening statement, the defendant stated that Mr. Siever wanted to pay him 30s. which he owed, and he (defendant) suggested that plaintiff might cash the cheque for him, but he denied having guaranteed the genuineness of the cheque. Judgment was given for the plaintiff for the amount claimed.

OWNERSHIP OF A BUSINESS.

At the Clerkenwell County Court on June 8, before Judge Edge, an action was heard as to who is the proprietor of Kennedy & Co., wholesale druggists' sundriesmen, of 159 Kingsland Road, N.E., and 28 Houndsditch. Actions have been entered against the firm in many of the London courts, but have always failed on some technical point. The plaintiffs now, Messrs. Lehmann, Schimmer & Co., 95 Aldersgate Street, E.C., sought to garnishee a debt of 14l. 13s. 8d. owing by Messrs. Edward Brothers, Canonbury, to Kennedy & Co., who owed the plaintiffs 15l. 3s. on a judgment obtained in May, 1902. Mr. Edwards had paid the money into court pending the hearing of the summons. Mr. Hartley was counsel for Messrs. Lehmann, and Mr. Moses appeared on behalf of a Miss Bishop, who claimed that she had been "Kennedy & Co" since 1897.

Mr. Hartley said that he proposed to prove that a Mr. Adolph Kennedy was the only person who had ever been seen at either premises as the principal, and the name of Miss Bishop was new to all customers and creditors of the concern.

Mr. Lehmann, the plaintiff, said that he supplied the goods to both addresses, and understood that 28 Houndsditch was the head office and Kingsland Road the packing-works.

Mr. E. A. Edwards, trading as Edwards Brothers, stated that he had bought job lines of Mr. Adolph Kennedy at Kingsland, and never knew of any female except the girls who packed the boxes. He knew Mr. Kennedy in Houndsditch, but did not know any Arthur Kennedy. Witness produced invoices and receipts all bearing the double address and stating "Established 1885. Telegrams, Kennedy, Kingsland."

Several other witnesses were called and said they only knew of Adolph Kennedy as the proprietor, but one witness said that on the front windows was also "North London Packing Company," and about a fortnight ago was added "L. Bishop & Co."

Mr. Adolph Kennedy was then called, and said that he founded the business of Kennedy & Co. in 1885, with his brother Arthur, at 159 Kingsland Road, but his brother went out, and in 1897 an execution was put in under a judgment from the City of London Court, and Miss Bishop, who was his landlady, bought in the goods, and she had the receipts now in court. He then transferred the business to her, and he acted as her manager, the name of the firm not being altered.

Miss L. Bishop also gave evidence.

His Honour, in giving his decision, said he was satisfied that this was one of those stories, unfortunately now too common, where a man, finding himself in difficulties, tries to defeat his creditors and justice by hiding behind the name of his wife or some other female. He was quite satisfied that this business at both addresses was that of Adolph Kennedy, and was not, and never had been, that of any other person. Judgment would be for Messrs. Lehmann for the amount of the garnishee, and costs against Kennedy & Co.

Bankruptcies and Failures.

Re SAUNDERS & SAUNDERS, Cleckheaton, Chemical-manufacturers.—The liabilities are stated at 12,411l., and assets estimated to realise 4,087l. At the meeting of creditors on June 3 there was not a quorum present, and the meeting was adjourned.

Re JOHN H. BOWDEN, 120 Spa Road, Bolton, Manufacturing Chemist.—At a meeting of creditors on June 3, accounts were presented showing net liabilities 221l. 2s. 10d., assets 1l. 1s. 6d., and a deficiency of 221l. 1s. 4d. Debtor attributed his failure to "bad trade and loss of business." The Official Receiver states that debtor was adjudicated a bankrupt on May 13, 1904. He had traded in Bolton as a brewer's manufacturing chemist for the past sixteen years without capital. He was in partnership with a Mr. John Houghton for three years, but paid him out, borrowing money for the purpose. Debtor has no stock or trade effects, and his income appears to have been very small for the past few years. Debtor has not kept books of account. The

unsecured creditors comprise two creditors for money lent, amounting to 1*l.* 13*s.*; eight creditors for household expenses, 13*l.* 3*s.* 4*d.*; and nine creditors for miscellaneous trade goods, amounting to 109*l.* 13*s.* 8*d.* Debtor states that he has known for the past ten years that he has not had sufficient property to pay all his debts in full, and that his present debts have been contracted with this knowledge. The estate was left in the hands of the Official Receiver.

Deed of Arrangement.

TRUST DEED.

Buchan, David Donaldson, chemist and druggist, Arbroath, has granted a trust deed on behalf of his creditors to Mr. John Johnston, C.A., Edinburgh. All claims to be lodged and all debts to be paid, by June 16, to Messrs. Clark & Oliver, S.S.C., Arbroath, or to the trustee, Mr. J. Johnston, 23 Dundas Street, Edinburgh. Messrs. Clark & Oliver are inviting offers for the stock and fittings; particulars and inventory to be obtained from Mr. Johnston.

Gazette.

Partnerships Dissolved.

Bedford, R. T., and Mulloy, W. D. G., under the style of Bedford & Mulloy, Haverstock Hill and Craig Clair, Maitland Park, London, N.W., physicians, &c.

Hugill, A. M., Overton, J., and Roberts, W. R., under the style of the Liverpool Apothecaries' Company, Liverpool, chemists.

Pierpoint, C. E., and Ryland, H., Birmingham, druggists, sundriesman, and scent merchants.

Sanderson, J. C., and Goodwin, J. H., under the style of Sanderson & Co., Mincing Lane, E.C., produce brokers.

The Bankruptcy Acts, 1883 and 1890.

RECEIVING ORDER.

Brady, James B. J., Liscard, Cheshire, doctor of medicine.

ADJUDICATIONS.

Brady, James Brian Joseph, Liscard, Cheshire, doctor of medicine.

Kiddle, James, Bristol, chemist.

New Companies & Company News.

BYRNE'S PHARMACY (LIMITED).—Registered in Dublin. Capital 300*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: to carry on the business of chemists, druggists, and opticians, and any other business usually carried on in connection therewith. The first subscribers are: R. Collis, 32 Madras Place, N.C. Road, Dublin, L.P.S.I.; J. J. Byrne, Holy Cross College, Clonliffe, Dublin, ecclesiastical student; H. Byrne, 42 Lower Main Street, Arklow, merchant; Mrs. S. Byrne, 42 Lower Main Street, Arklow; A. J. Byrne, 42 Lower Main Street, Arklow, pharmaceutical student; J. Byrne, 8 Noorn Terrace, Glasnevin, Dublin, parish priest; and J. Anderson, 4 Lower Drumcondra Road, Dublin, R.C. clergyman. Registered without articles of association. Registered office, 46 Main Street, Arklow, co. Wicklow.

A. G. DUNFORD (LIMITED). Capital 2,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire the business of a chemist and druggist carried on by A. G. Dunford at 34 High Street, Shirley, Southampton, as the "West-end Drug-stores," and to carry on the business of wholesale, retail, consulting, and analytical chemists, rectifiers, drysalers, oil-refiners, makers of essences and perfumes, manufacturers of ingredients for aerated waters and other drinks, &c. The first subscribers are: A. G. Dunford, 34 High Street, Shirley, Southampton, chemist's manager; Mrs. A. Dunford, 34 High Street, Shirley, Southampton; H. Ralls, Camplin Street, Petersfield, Hants, chemist's assistant; Mrs. F. Haddon, 4 Albany Street, Regent's Park; Louise Dowling, 4 Albany Street, Regent's Park; W. H. Coates, 2 Worsley Road, Rosslyn Hill, N.W., gentleman; F. H. Playfoot, 89 Malmesbury Road, Southampton, chemist's assistant. No initial public issue. Registered without articles of association.

GERMAN PHARMACISTS' TRADING COMPANY (LIMITED).—The Buying Association of Berlin pharmacists changed its name to this style—*Handelsgesellschaft Deutscher Apotheker mit beschränkter Haftung*—on May 1, and an appeal has now

been issued by the board of directors of the German Apotheker-Verein, together with the advisory board and business manager of the new company, inviting pharmacists in all parts of the German Empire to take shares. It sets forth that for many years pharmacists in various places have urged that a commercial union of pharmacists should be formed for the purpose of combined production and purchase of goods. In the meantime, buying associations have been formed, notably in Berlin, with good results, which encourage the formation of an association covering the whole of the German Empire. The object of the company is to support and assist each individual pharmacist and to enable him to become independent of wholesalers and manufacturers. It is proposed to organise an association for purchasing goods which will be supplied to the members at uniform prices, and the profits divided at the end of the year. Arrangements will be made later for manufacturing pharmaceutical preparations. Each share of the Association is for 100*m.* (5*l.*)

G. B. KENT & SONS (LIMITED).—The directors have declared an interim dividend at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum upon the preference shares, and at the rate of 5 per cent. upon the ordinary shares, for the half-year which ended on March 31.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT COMPANY (LIMITED).—The thirty-ninth ordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the Cannon Street Hotel, E.C., on June 6, under the presidency of Mr. C. E. Gunther (chairman of directors), when the report and accounts (see *C. & D.*, May 28, page 856) were unanimously adopted and a dividend and bonus declared in accordance with the directors' recommendations.

VIROL (LIMITED).—The report for the year ended March 31 last states that the sales show an increase of more than 50 per cent. above those of the previous twelve months. In view of the scarcity of supplies of genuine cod-liver oil, the directors decided to reduce the price of the large jars from 4*s.* 6*d.* to 2*s.* 11*d.* The accounts show a gross profit of 8,035*l.*, and a net profit of 4,826*l.*, as against 3,215*l.* for the previous year. The total net profit, including the amount brought forward, is 5,655*l.*, and the directors propose to write off 4,380*l.* from advertising account, and to carry forward 1,275*l.*

TRACHER & Co. (LIMITED).—The fortieth ordinary annual general meeting of this company was held in Bombay on Friday, May 20. The following report was presented for adoption: "For the year ending March 31, 1904, the profit-and-loss account shows a substantial increase in the earnings of the company, and the directors trust that under the circumstances that will be considered satisfactory. The stock has been very carefully taken, and the directors have every reason to believe that it is in excellent order. The balance at credit of profit-and-loss account is Rs. 71,024 12*s.* 2*p.*, and that it is proposed to apportion in the following manner: Depreciation of plant, Rs. 2,524 12*s.* 2*p.*; dividend (6 per cent.) equal to a sum of Rs. 30 per share, Rs. 60,000; and carry forward Rs. 8,500; total Rs. 71,024 12*s.* 2*p.*" After some discussion the report was adopted.

Marriages.

DOIG-KERR.—At Mathers' Hotel, Dundee, on June 1, by the Rev. C. M. Grant, D.D., assisted by the Rev. William Johnson, Wesleyan minister, William Doig, chemist, Dundee, to Cecilia, only daughter of the late Mr. Thomas Kerr, Dundee.

IRVINE-KENNEDY.—At the Queen's Bay Hotel, Joppa, Edinburgh, on June 2, by the Rev. David Cathels, M.A., minister of the parish of Hawick, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Ross Taylor, Glasgow, Peter Irvine, pharmaceutical chemist, Ruchill Hospital, Glasgow, to Jean, daughter of Mr. Walter Phillips Kennedy, Hawick.

SENDER-McINTYRE.—At Masonic Hall, Murieston Crescent, Edinburgh, on June 3, by the Rev. James Gillon, B.D., and the Rev. George Andrews, B.A., John Watt Senter, chemist and druggist, Edinburgh, to Kate Cockburn, elder daughter of Mr. Alexander McIntyre, Edinburgh.

THACKERAY-FAHEY.—On June 1, at Holy Trinity Parish Church, Rathmines, Dublin, by the Rev. Canon Harris, B.D., rector, Harry Clement Thackeray, L.P.S.I., proprietor of the Queen Street Medical Hall, and youngest son of the late Mr. H. Thackeray, Mus.Doc., Armagh, to Rose M., third daughter of the late Mr. William Fahey, Killeen Road, Rathmines.

Trade Notes.

MESSRS. ALLEN & HANBURYS (LIMITED) give notice that their offices, factories, and warehouses at Bethnal Green, E., will be closed from June 27 to 30, inclusive, for stock-taking.

MR. A. C. RAE has been appointed to represent Messrs. Shirley Brothers (Limited) in South Africa, and sailed this week with a full range of the firm's goods. He will start business in July, his address being P.O. Box 1428, Cape Town.

MR. THOMAS J. SWAIN is now representing Messrs. Ayrtton, Saunders & Kemp (Limited) in South Africa, and has a full range of samples at his offices, Exley's Buildings, Burg Street, Cape Town. His postal address is Box 1456, and his telegraphic address is "Swagent," Cape Town.

THE JUNE PRICE-LIST of Mr. W. Martindale, 10 New Cavendish Street, W., contains several novelties, such as anasarcin elixir, aurinaria, exodin tablets, and glycerole of diacetylmorphine. We note also that the Martindale specialties are being placed on the P.A.T.A. list—a step which will meet with the general approval of the trade.

"MALTICO" PREPARATIONS.—The latest specialties of the Maltico Food Company, Kingston Cross, Plymouth, includes "Lecimaltico," a pleasant, "malty" flavoured dry powder, to be used in place of tea or coffee. It contains a small percentage of lecithin, and is said to have tonic and invigorating properties. It is packed in wide-mouth stoppered bottles. "Nutrico," in oval tins, is "a true protopan food" for infants and invalids; and "Cremalto," in wide-mouth screw-capped jars, is a delicious combination of malt and cream.

FROG-IN-YOUR-THROAT WINDOW-COMPETITION.—Messrs. John Morgan Richards & Sons (Limited) announce this week the result of this competition. A goodly number of photographs were sent in, the majority of them showing such good taste in window-display that the awards were made with some difficulty. Fourteen cash prizes are given—the first (5*l.*) to Lander & Smith, Canterbury, and the second (3*l.*) to G. Morrey, Market Drayton. The names of the others are mentioned in an announcement in our advertisement pages.

AMBER BOTTLES.—British manufacturers are determined to show us that the popular notion that amber-glass bottles are best made by the foreigner is a delusion. Messrs. Kilner Brothers (Limited), of King's Cross, N., have sent us four samples of amber-glass bottles (one 24-oz. and one 16-oz. Winchester, one 20-oz. and one 10-oz. "poison") that leave little to be desired as far as moulding is concerned, and which are not so dark in colour as other specimens we have before us. The firm enjoy quite a reputation for these bottles.

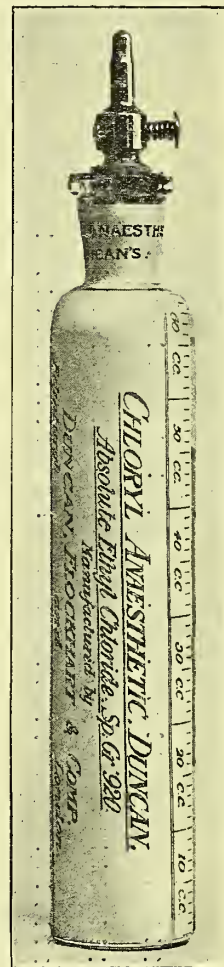
THE PROPRIETORS OF ODOL recently offered a prize of 25*l.* for the best phrase which summed up most tersely the merits of their preparation, and the result has been that considerably more than a hundred thousand suggested phrases have been sent in by twenty thousand competitors, so that one individual out of every fifteen hundred of the population must have competed. The first prize (25*l.*) has been awarded to Mr. F. F. Loyd, Wellington College, Berks; the second to Mrs. K. Davidson, Bridgend, South Wales; and Mr. J. R. Earnshaw, 3 Tanglin Villas, Chaldon Road, Caterham, received the third award. The winning phrase is:

"The use of Odol is to the mouth,
what the mouth is to the body,
an absolute necessity."

NEW "TABLOID" PRODUCTS.—Messrs. Burroughs Wellcome & Co. introduced some time ago, under the name "hemesine," the active principle of the suprarenal gland, and this they offer in "tabloid" (3 and 6 mgrms. in each), "soloid" ($\frac{1}{2}$ and 5 mgrms.), and "enule" (1 mgrm.). These we have had tested clinically, and have received a report to the effect that they are "prompt and satisfactory

in action." The firm have also added to their list of tabloids one combining zinc valerianate, reduced iron and arsenious acid (sugar-coated), and another containing a grain of calomel and half a grain of powdered opium. This tabloid disintegrates quickly, and the combination is one frequently prescribed by physicians, especially in cases where it is desired to keep patients under the influence of opium without constipating.

CHLORYL ANÆSTHETIC.—Messrs. Duncan, Flockhart & Co., of Edinburgh and London, who are highly competent authorities on the preparation of anæsthetics, have sent for our inspection their new automatic cylinder (illustrated herewith) for the administration of absolute ethyl chloride (chloryl anæsthetic, Duncan's). Each cylinder (which is of glass) contains 55 c.c. of anæsthetic, and is closed with a screw plug. When in use the plug is removed and the patent stopcock shown in the illustration inserted, by means of which a steady, even, fine spray of any desired quantity of the anæsthetic may be discharged by a gentle pressure of the finger on the spring-button. Moreover, the pure pleasantly odorous character of the chloryl is noticeable, and it is guaranteed free from impurities and all empyreumatic bodies. The nozzle of the stopcock is made to fit the supply-tube of the "Simplex" inhaler, also specially made by Messrs. Duncan, Flockhart & Co., according to the suggestions of Dr. T. D. Luke, anæsthetist to the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary. The inhaler has a celluloid face-piece with nickel-plated mounts, and is fitted with a wide-mouthed reversible rubber bag. Prices and fuller particulars of these ingenious articles are given in a well-produced, illustrated pamphlet, entitled "Brief Notes on Ethyl Chloride as a General Anæsthetic," issued by the well-known Edinburgh firm. Copies may be had by applying to the headquarters at Edinburgh, or to the London office, 143 Farringdon Road, E.C.



MENNEN'S TOILET-POWDER, since its introduction to Great Britain two years ago, has, thanks to the energetic manner in which the agents, Messrs. Lamont, Corliss & Co., have pushed it, become a great public favourite. It is during hot weather that the powder is most used by both men and women and for babies, and Messrs. Lamont, Corliss & Co. have shown us some of the proofs of advertisements which are appearing, or will appear, in about four hundred papers and magazines, all giving effective display and attractive reasons for using Mennen's powder. They include an offer of 200*l.* in prizes, from 50*l.* to 5*s.*, the scheme opening on May 24 and closing on November 30—the greatest number of Mennen lids collected being the notion. Chemists have not been forgotten in the matter. Indeed, the agents frankly acknowledge that co-operation of retailers and manufacturers is as essential nowadays as it ever has been. In connection with the public competition they invite the attention of the trade to an offer which they make in our advertisement-pages this week of a bonus in addition to the regular 25 per cent. profit on the powder. Full particulars can be obtained from the Gerhard Mennen Co., 11 Queen Victoria Street, E.C.

Business Changes.

Properly authenticated business notices (not being advertisements) are inserted in this section free of charge if promptly communicated to the Editor.

JUBB'S DRUG-STORES have been opened at 214 Church Road, Willesden, N.W.

MR. C. WHEELER has transferred his chemist's business from 143 to 191 Hackney Road, N.E.

GINSBERG'S DRUG-STORES have been opened at 52 Middlesex Street, Bishopsgate Street Without, E.C.

MR. C. C. REECE (Henry Squire) has opened another branch at Buckingham Palace Road, S.W.

THE LONDON DRUG COMPANY has been started at 341 Old Kent Road, S.E., by "Clark, Cash Chemist."

MR. E. R. BODDY will shortly open a chemist's business at 10 Victoria Parade, London Road, Norbury, S.W.

MR. W. S. STEEPLES, chemist and druggist, has taken over the business at 28 Market Place, Romford.

MR. J. TOOMEY, dealer in English cut orange and lemon peels, has removed to 2 Island Row, Limehouse, E.

MR. J. CHALMERS, chemist and druggist, has relinquished the business at 27 Turnpike Lane, Hornsey, N.

MR. G. M. PERKINS, chemist and druggist, has purchased the business at High Street, Knighton, formerly belonging to the late Mr. Verdon.

THE London offices of the Paris Medicine Company have been removed to 165 Temple Chambers, Temple Avenue, E.C.

MR. J. OLDERSHAW, chemist and druggist, has bought the business of Mr. T. Wilkes, at 155 St. Michael's Hill, Cotham, Bristol.

MR. M. RICHARDS, chemist and druggist, has acquired the business at 20 High Street, Uxbridge, formerly belonging to Mr. G. J. Poll, chemist and druggist.

MR. J. CARTER, chemist and druggist, who has been many years outside the Arsenal Station, Woolwich, is removing to larger premises at 10 Powis Street, Woolwich.

MR. J. G. ROBINSON, pharmaceutical chemist, has purchased the business carried on for many years by Mr. G. A. Watt, chemist and druggist, at 10 Lynn Street, West Hartlepool.

MR. G. A. WATT, L.D.S., chemist and druggist, having disposed of his chemist's business at 10 Lynn Street, West Hartlepool, has removed his dental practice to his new residence, 2 Grange Road, West Hartlepool.

MESSRS. J. P. HARRISON & SON, chemists and druggists, Fisherton Street, Salisbury, have recently made important additions to and alterations in their pharmacy owing to taking over the Fisherton Post-office.

MESSRS. ARNETT & Co., 283 Lillie Road, Fulham, S.W., have acquired the lease of more extensive premises at 317 Lillie Road, and intend transferring their business to these premises when the alterations are completed.

MR. JAMES DOWNING, chemist and druggist, Highgate, N., and Mr. C. W. Andrew, pharmaceutical chemist, Fulham, S.W., have purchased Mr. F. W. Freeman's pharmacy in East Finchley, N., and are to carry it on as "Andrew & Co.," Mr. Andrew being in charge.

MESSRS. SANDERSON & Co., produce-brokers, 36 Mincing Lane, E.C., announce that the partnership carried on by Mr. John Cornelius Sanderson and Mr. John Harry Goodwin, under the name of "Sanderson & Co.," has been dissolved by mutual consent. Mr. Sanderson will continue the business under its present style. Mr. Guy Owen has been admitted a partner.

MR. HENRY TINKER, of 241 Stockport Road, Manchester, has disposed of his retail business, through the agency of Messrs. T. Tomlinson & Son, to Mr. Libbis N. Burch, chemist and druggist, who intends conducting this

branch in addition to his present business as a chemist and druggist in Victoria Road. Mr. Tinker will carry on the manufacture of Tinker's dog-mixture and Clarke's essence of rennet at Burlington Street Mills, Ashton-under-Lyne.

Personalities.

MR. C. B. ROBINSON, J.P., principal of Thomson & Taylor, pharmacists, Bombay, is expected in London soon on his periodical visit.

MR. WOOLLEN, chemist and druggist, of Messrs. A. S. Watson & Co., Hong-Kong, is the successful candidate for the secretaryship of the Tientsin Race Club.

MR. T. H. W. IDRIS, Mayor of St. Pancras, on June 4 opened Goldington Buildings, model working-class dwellings recently erected in St. Pancras.

MR. FRED T. LEAK, who for the past six years has been with Messrs. North & Rae, chemists, Yokohama, Japan, has returned to Harrogate in good health.

SIR DANIEL MORRIS, Imperial Commissioner of Agriculture for the West Indies, who is returning to this country on leave of absence, will deliver an address at the West India Committee Rooms, 15 Seething Lane, E.C., at 3 p.m. on June 23, on the agricultural industries of the West Indies.

MR. E. H. CLARKE, who during the past five years managed the Paris Medicine Company's branch in London, sailed last week by the *Cedric* to resume a position in the head office at St. Louis. Mr. Clarke made many friends on this side, and they wish him better health in his adopted country than he has recently enjoyed here. Mr. Clarke is a Canadian, and smelt powder during the Riel rebellion campaign.

WE had a call one day this week from Mr. W. Donald Smith, partner with his brother, Mr. W. Fraser Smith, in the business of Messrs. W. E. Smith & Co., Madras, which was founded by their father, Mr. W. E. Smith, of Ootacamund. Mr. and Mrs. W. Donald Smith are here on



their usual biennial trip, and next month will go on a visit to the Continent with their daughter. Mr. Smith reports that business in Madras has been very good lately. His firm's premises are among the most palatial drug-stores in the world, and, in addition to a retail and wholesale drug-business, they have a large aerated-water factory. Mr. Smith informs us that the recent anti-cocaine enactments in Bombay and Calcutta have caused a large demand for the alkaloid in Madras, where there is at present no such law; but the postal authorities have endeavoured in cases of C.O.D. to stop and confiscate the stuff. This has raised an interesting legal problem, which was not settled when Mr. Smith left Madras.

Deaths.

BERDOE.—The death is announced, at the early age of forty-five, of Mr. E. W. Berdoe, dental surgeon, of 511 Hackney Road, N.E. Mr. Berdoe was the eldest son of Dr. Edward Berdoe, whose name still appears on the Register of Chemists and Druggists. The interment took place on June 4 at Abney Park Cemetery.

CLARK.—At Tynemouth, on May 28, Mr. John Clark, pharmaceutical chemist, aged sixty-six years. Twenty years ago Mr. Clark was one of the best-known men on



the road. He was a Yorkshireman, and had an excellent early training in retail pharmacy, qualifying as a pharmaceutical chemist in 1858. He then became connected with the wholesale trade, and about forty years ago travelled in the North of England and Scotland for Messrs. Evans, Sons & Co., of Liverpool, whom he left to take up the representation on the same ground for Messrs. Barron, Harveys & Co., of London. He afterwards became junior partner of Messrs. Langton, Edden, Hicks & Clark, but this did not prove a fortunate venture for him, and at the

end of the agreement he retired for a short period. He was next associated with Messrs. Sumner & Co., of Liverpool, and Messrs. John Ismay & Co., of Newcastle, and ultimately purchased from Messrs. Mawson, Swan & Weddell their interest in the Mawson Filter Company, Newcastle-on-Tyne, in which latterly one of his sons had been associated with him, and the business will be continued on behalf of Mrs. Clark, who survives her husband.

FRASER.—At Church Road, Stanley, Liverpool, on May 29, Mr. Alexander Fraser, chemist and druggist, aged sixty-one.

HOGG.—At Ealing, on May 26, Mr. Robert Hogg, pharmaceutical chemist, aged eighty-seven. Mr. Hogg was the senior partner of the firm of R. Hogg & Son, of Southwick Street, Hyde Park Square, W.

STEGGLES.—Recently, at Larlingford, Norfolk, Staff-Sergeant A. G. Steggles, late of the R.A.M.C., whose portrait we published in *THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST* January 26, 1901 (page 180). Sergeant Steggles was apprenticed in 1882 to Mr. C. Cubitt, of Norwich, and joined the Medical Staff Corps in 1885. He was sent out to South Africa in 1886, and served in Natal and Dinizulu's Rebellion, 1888; Mauritius, 1891; Woolwich, 1891 to 1899; again in South Africa in January, 1900, and was present at the battles at Jacobsdal, Klip Drift, Paardeberg, and Dreifontein. He returned home invalided from Bloemfontein in July, 1900, and was for some time at Aldershot. He never properly recovered, however, from the effects of enteric fever contracted, and died at the home of his parents, while yet in the prime of life.

WESTON.—On May 31, Mr. Matthew Frank Weston, chemist and druggist, for twenty-five years dispenser at the Royal Infirmary, Newcastle-on-Tyne, aged 50.

WHYTE.—On May 21, at Cavan, Mr. William Whyte. Mr. Whyte was for some time with Messrs. Evans & Co., Dublin, and formerly for ten years manager of O'Connor's Medical Hall, Cavan. About four years ago Mr. Whyte went to Glasgow, but had recently returned to Cavan.

YOUNG.—At Downton, Cornwall, on June 3, Mr. Richard Young, chemist and druggist, aged fifty-eight. Mr. Young was born at Milverton, Somerset, and was educated at Queen's College, Taunton. After serving his apprenticeship, he was for several years an assistant in the Plough Court pharmacy of Messrs. Allen & Hanburys. In 1871 he purchased from Mr. W. H. Wearing the business at the Parade, Liskeard, which he carried on until his death. Mr. Young had long been identified with the

municipal life of the borough of Liskeard and was for nine years a member of the Town Council. He was a nephew of Dr. Thomas Young, M.D., F.R.S., the *savant* who, among other achievements, won lasting distinction as the translator of the Rosetta Stone, the key to our understanding of the Egyptian hieroglyphics. The business at Liskeard will be continued by Mr. W. Frank Young, chemist and druggist, son of the late Mr. Richard Young.

Association Affairs.

Chemists' Assistants' Association.

At a Council-meeting held at 73 Newman Street, W., on Thursday, June 2, the following gentlemen were elected to hold office for the next session:

President, Mr. R. E. Lownsbrough.

Hon. Vice-President, Mr. A. B. Britton.

Vice-Presidents, Messrs. W. Matthews and G. E. Town.

Hon. Treasurer, Mr. C. J. Strother.

Hon. Secretaries, Messrs. A. G. Paterson and E. Williamson.

Recorders, (Chemistry) Mr. W. Garsed and (Pharmacy) Mr. W. Matthews.

Auditors, Messrs. C. Morley and C. E. F. Vallet.

Messrs. C. J. Strother, W. Matthews, and J. Arrow-smith were appointed delegates to the British Pharmaceutical Conference.

Great Yarmouth Pharmaceutical Association.

THE monthly meeting was held at 156 King Street, Great Yarmouth, on Thursday, June 2, Mr. Shearman in the chair. The Secretary's arrangements for the excursion to Potter Heigham on Thursday, June 9, were approved. Several matters of purely local interest were discussed at some length, and the session finally adjourned until October 6.

Aberdeen Pharmaceutical Association.

THE quarterly meeting of this Association was held in Robert Gordon's College on June 1, Mr. William Giles (President) in the chair. There was a fairly large attendance of members, and Mr. J. F. Tocher, Peterhead, was also present.

The result of the scholarships competition was announced, and it was decided to award a free scholarship to Mr. Fyfe, assistant with Mr. Charles Simpson. This entitles the recipient to free tuition for one term at the day school.

The arrangements for the picnic were intimated; the outing is to be held at Clatterin Brigs on June 29.

Mr. J. F. Tocher's scheme of territorial representation was then discussed very fully by the members present, Messrs. GILES, CRAIG, HAY, CHARLES SIMPSON, GILBERT SIMPSON, REID, RITCHIE, and PATERSON taking part in the discussion. Mr. Tocher replied to some points raised in debate, and the following motion was put to the meeting and agreed to:

We, the members of the Aberdeen Pharmaceutical Association, approve of Mr. J. F. Tocher's scheme of territorial representation, and undertake to do all in our power to bring about its realisation, and to petition the Pharmaceutical Council in its favour when the occasion arises.

The CHAIRMAN reported that he and Mr. Paterson (Treasurer) interviewed Dr. Bryce, M.P. for South Aberdeen, on May 21, with the view to securing his influence in favour of inserting a clause in the Scotch Education Bill (at present before Parliament) to have part of the moneys proposed to be pooled under that Bill, and to be allocated by the Department for educational purposes, set apart for the teaching of subjects in which there are compulsory examinations, and which would include pharmaceutical subjects.

Messrs. Giles and Paterson were appointed delegates to the meetings of the British Pharmaceutical Conference, and the Federation of Local Pharmaceutical Associations at Sheffield in August.



TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Please write clearly and concisely on one side of the paper only. All communications should be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers. If queries are submitted, each should be written on a separate piece of paper. We do not reply to queries by post, and can only answer on subjects of general interest.

Lavender-water for the Eyes.

SIR,—Observing your reply to "C. S. B.," in the *C. & D.* of May 21, in regard to what aq. lavand. should be used for eye-lotions, I venture to send you copies of prescriptions which bear on the question:

Spt. lavand. simpl. ... 3iv.

Apply externally to eye as directed.

(Sir William Wilde, M.D., Ophthalmic Surgeon,
St. Mark's Eye Hospital, Dublin.)

Spt. lavand. simpl. ...	...	...	3j.
Spt. rosmarin. ...	...	...	3iv.
Spt. vini gallici ...	...	...	3i.
Spt. camphoræ ...	...	...	3j.

Fig.: Apply to eyes externally six or eight times a day.

(Dr. Mittendorf, Ophthalmic Surgeon, New York.)

Aqueous solutions of the salts of lead, zinc, silver, copper, mercury, &c., are applied to eyes and lids, and alcoholic applications around and outside of the orbit only.
New York, May 29. FRED GEORGE EARL.

What Does "Ppt." Mean?

SIR,—I consider that "ppt." certainly stands for the adjective *præparatus*, *a*, *um*, as far as pharmacy is concerned. There would have to be a "c" present if the abbreviation stood for *precipitatus*, *a*, *um*. [Why?—Ed.] However, "sulph. ppt." (page 664) I should think indicates sulph. præcip., but it is an unlikely term.

Yours sincerely,

Wilson Road, S.E.

LENNOX TICE.

SIR,—I have always understood "ppt." to be a contraction of *præparatus*, *a*, *um*, and "præcip." or "præc." as a contraction of *precipitatus*, *a*, *um*.

Ticehurst.

E. CORKE.

"With Xrayser's Compliments."

The following paragraphs have come to us from a subscriber (157/67) who labours under the impression that "Observations and Reflections" is a cloak for anonymity and a multitude of scribblers. Hence his card bore the above heading:

"The Re-examination of Plucked Candidates

has literally been the breath of life" to the inhabitants of the Bloomsbury Square dovecot seems one of those flowers of rhetoric that editors occasionally indulge in. I find on looking into the facts—or, rather, the figures, which may be slightly different—that it is not a flight of fancy on your part, but the sober truth. If anyone cares to go into the financial statement for himself, he will find very convincing proof that if it had not been for last year's failures the accounts of the Pharmaceutical Society would have been at least 400% on the wrong side. This is a rather serious state of affairs, for it seems to make it pretty plain that the Council of the Society will not kill the goose that lays such a very solid golden egg, and it may be safely assumed that the present dreadful percentage of failures does not weigh so heavily on the conscience of "the Square" as we have often been led to believe.

The New Examiner

appointed by the Council last week is, I am quite certain, a thoroughly admirable chemist, and one who will keep up the dignity of the Board in the usual orthodox manner. It would be a great relief to me to know that he has had some training in pharmacy. I have still an old-fashioned sneaking regard for the chemists' hagiographa, the B.P., and somehow I have got

it into my head that the chemistry examiners of the near past have not held much stock in that security. Is there any reason why actual teachers of pharmacy and chemistry should not be appointed on the Boards—as, for example, such men as Watson-Will, Wootton, Cowley, Sargeant, Duncan, or Turner? Any one of these men would be an acquisition to either of the Boards, and there is assuredly no reason, save that of sentiment, why one of them should not be appointed. When will the Council take the plunge?

Perhaps these paragraphs may help to draw "Xrayser," but we have no desire to add them to the burden of his sins.

Letters in Brief.

EXT. BELLADONNE.—*Mr. R. Marcus Gunn, F.R.C.S.*, 54 Queen Anne Street, W., writing in reply to our request, informs us that he practically never orders ext. belladonnæ, but if he did he should certainly mean the old leaf extract. "KOKO FOR THE HAIR."—A South African firm (126/4) write complaining that the public out there are offered 2s. 6d. bottles of "Koko for the Hair" at 1s. 9d. per bottle, or 1l. 1s. per dozen, carriage paid. The firm have to pay the same price for the article in London and they have the disadvantage of not being able to get the gold watch offered by the Koko-Maricopas Company. They consider comment needless.

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We endeavour to reply promptly and practically to trade questions of general interest, but cannot guarantee insertion of replies on a particular date, nor can we repeat information given during the past twelve months.

136/28. *Spec.*—(1) Gelatin Letter-copying Pad:

Glycerin ...	...	...	4 parts
Water ...	...	...	2 parts
Gelatin ...	...	...	1 part

All by weight.

(2) Solid Opodeldoc:

Powdered white Castile soap ...	3ij.
Campher ...	3iv.
Rectified spirit ...	3xx.
Oil of thyme ...	3ss.
Oil of rosemary ...	3j.
Strong solution of ammonia ...	3j.

Gently heat (with suitable precautions) the soap, campher, and spirit till dissolved, filter whilst hot, add the oils and ammonia, and bottle at once.

Such formulæ as these are given in "Pharmaceutical Formulas," Vol. I.

136/4. *J. T. A.*—The perfume amulet contains patchouli, santal, lavender, and rose-geranium, the first being in only a small proportion.

141/14. *Drugs.*—Gapes in Chickens.—Refer to the *C. & D.*, September 19, 1903, page 511.

139/73. *E. S. B.*—(1) The condition of the hands is apparently due to a sluggish circulation, the heart being perhaps weak in its action. Easton's Syrup would probably improve matters. (2) Lead lotion is indicated in the inflammation caused by gnat-bites.

65/52. *Medicine-stamp.*—The method of dispensing ext. filicis liq. to which you refer is given in the "Art of Dispensing," and in the *C. & D.*, October 25, 1902, page 715.

149/17.—*J. G. D.*—What was the other question you asked? The separate sheet seems to have been mislaid.

143/61.—*Tinfoil.*—Weak glue answers better than paste for sticking tinfoil on the necks of bottles.

151/23. *J. D.*—Solution for Sticking Cloth to Celluloid.—If acetone is diluted with spirit, you will overcome the softening effect of pure acetone on the celluloid and yet have sufficient stickiness to cause the cloth to adhere.

151/25.—*E. S.*—Syr. ferri hypophos. co. is syr. hypophos. co. You may give the B.P.C. preparation as the nearest to an official compound.

104/27. *H. K. W.*—(1) You will find unfermented wine advertised in the journals devoted to church matters. (2) Martindale's urinary test-case is a suitable apparatus for occasional analyses. (3) The charge to medical men for sugar-determination in urine is usually 2s. 6d.

127/39. *F. D. (Budapest).*—Dental-impression Wax.—This is either pure beeswax suitably coloured or a mixture such as the following:

Stearin	3viij.
Gum dammar	3xij.
French chalk	3xxij.
Carmine... ..	q.s.
Oil of rose geranium	5.s.

Mix.

248/20. *P. O. M.*—(1) In drilling glass with a steel drill spirit of camphor or turpentine is used to give the required bite. (2) *Castrators' Ointment.*—The following is suitable, although professionals often employ one containing verdigris:

Ung. acid. borici,	
Ung. resinæ	aa. partes æquales

Mix.

148/71. *J. C. T.*—The Minor certificate is recognised by the New Zealand Pharmacy Board.

148/8. *Senex.*—Dissolve the ingredients of the tining and fixing bath in hot water in the order given, allow to stand for a week, and filter bright before adding the gold.

142/68. *J. P.*—Small proportions of lead are usually estimated in cream of tartar by comparing the colour produced by an alkaline sulphide in a definite solution with the colour of a standard solution. See recent papers on the subject in the *C. & D.*

150/44. *C. A. S. S.*—Wholesale drug-houses of South Africa advertise in the *C. & D.* and the *U. & D. Diary*. Please refer to their advertisements.

149/58. *Togo.*—Anhydrous ferric chloride occurs in black metallic-like crystalline plates. The salt usually found in commerce is one containing $12\text{H}_2\text{O}$, and is of a yellow colour.

151/20. *Iran.*—Charges for doctors' dispensing are: Mixtures, 1d. per oz.; liniment, 4d.; lotions, slightly less but same minimum; pills, 3d. per dozen; powders, 4d. per dozen. See "The Art of Dispensing," page 457.

153/19. *Consumptive.*—(1) The Minor certificate is not accepted in Canada, but is in New Zealand. (2) We cannot advise as to whether Canada or New Zealand would be the better place for a chemist suffering from consumption in the early stages. That is a matter which must be determined by the medical adviser. An open-air life in this country ought to be as beneficial as an open-air life in one of the Colonies.

155/59. *E. & Co.*—(1) The best Bleach for Sponges is the permanganate-hyposulphite method. First wash the sponges well, then dip them in a solution consisting of potassium permanganate 1 oz., hydrochloric acid 2 oz., water 8 gals. Press out as much of the liquid as possible, and put the sponges into a bath of sodium hyposulphite 1 lb., water 8 gals. Wash well, and dip into a final bath containing potassium carbonate 1 oz., glycerin 1 oz., water 1 gal. (2) It is not correct to talk of replating cycle-handlebars if mercuric nitrate is used. A brilliant coating of mercury is certainly given, but in a few days the handlebars will be in a very much worse state than they were before the application of the mercury solution.

133/3. *Milendo.*—Scouring, in the case of the calves, is but a symptom of a fatal malady which enters at the open navel-string. The building in which the calves are reared is infected with certain germs, and the losses of calves will continue until a thorough disinfection has been carried out. The best thing you can recommend your customer (in addition to disinfection) is to remove the

calves directly they are dropped, and ligature the cord, painting the cord at the same time with salicylic or Melbourne collodion (acid. salicylic. 1 part, collodion 7 parts), or a 1-in-1,000 solution of perchloride of mercury. The collodion promotes the natural process of drying off, as well as forming an antiseptic varnish.

155/64. *R. S. D.*—We know of no combined toning-bath that does not deposit in time. See note in *C. & D.*, May 28, page 874.

134/5. *R. L.*—Pharmacy Course in N.S.W.—The curriculum recognised by the Pharmacy Board of New South Wales must be taken at the Sydney University, the fees being about 20/. The Pharmacy Board only examines in pharmacy, the University certificates being required for the other subjects.

91/20. *Alpha.*—There is no way of preventing cotton-seed oil from giving off a pungent odour when heated.

87/56. *S. S. H.*—(1) *Calfs-foot Jelly* is best made by dissolving "brilliant" gelatin in water and flavouring with sugar, sherry, and tincture of lemon. (2) Sulphurous acid is not a useful addition to lavender-water. There was a formula for *Lavender-water* in the *C. & D.*, May 28, page 869, and there is a good selection in "Pharmaceutical Formulas." (3) Ammonium sulphocyanide is not considered to be a scheduled poison in Great Britain, but it is in Ireland.

76/67. *J. A. T.*—The precipitate in the batch of Easton's syrup was due to phosphate of quinine. It is easily thrown out in certain conditions of dilution.

97/68. *Milo.*—The filtration of crude lime-juice is facilitated by first shaking with kaolin or kieselguhr. In case of large quantities the "Hermes" auto-pressure filter is a suitable apparatus to use.

150/1. *Type.*—In making the Bath-tablets dry the soda and tartaric acid. Absolute alcohol should be used for massing, but as this is rather expensive you might try methylated ether containing 5 per cent. of common resin, and let us know how you get on.

154/21. *W. F. G.*—(1) You will find all the information that we can give you in regard to wine-licences in the *C. & D. Diary*, page 286. A solicitor accustomed to the work would manage the application better than you would yourself, but there is no certainty in the matter, as the Magistrates now have full discretion in granting these licences. (2) Proctor's test for lime-water is a perfectly reliable one to go upon. We do not agree that lime-water can be made much stronger than the B.P. by adding an excess of lime. Mr. T. Maben proved the contrary twenty years ago, and in the case to which you refer a saccharated solution of lime had been added to the official lime-water.

118/12. *Eplor.*—Coffee-essence.—Freshly roast and grind 1 lb. of coffee and 12 oz. of chicory, and percolate with boiling water till 30 oz. of percolate is obtained. Boil the marc with 2 pints of water: press, and when cold mix with the percolate; dissolve in the mixture 7 lbs. of sugar, and make up to 1 gal. The coffee used is preferably a mixture of Mysore and Mocha beans, and part of it should be highly roasted, so as to ensure a good colour and flavour to the essence.

71/5. *Clinical.*—You should communicate with the Secretary of the Clinical Research Association, 1 Southwark Street, S.E., in reference to the diploma of clinical-research chemist.

Information Wanted.

Postcard replies to any of the subjoined inquiries will be esteemed.

157/41. Who are makers of stock cards for carding 1d. lines?

157/56. What is now the address of the Mouilla Soap Company?

Trade Report.

NOTICE TO BUYERS.—The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers stock the goods. Qualities of drugs and oils vary greatly, and higher prices are commanded by selected qualities even in bulk quantities. It would be unreasonable for retail buyers to expect to get small quantities at anything like the prices here quoted.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., June 9.

IT would be difficult to imagine a more sluggish tone than that which prevailed at the drug-auctions to-day, which were resumed after a month's interval. Supplies had accumulated, and only a small proportion of the goods was sold, prices in most instances being in favour of buyers. Cape and Zanzibar aloes sold at rather lower prices. Benzoin and buchu were exceedingly slow of sale, and the large quantities of cardamoms that were offered were mostly bought in, values being from 2*d.* to 3*d.* per lb. lower. Fine dragon's-blood is scarce, but medium is plentiful. Gamboge was neglected, and Jamaica honey sold at rather easier rates, especially the lower qualities. Rio ipecacuanha ruled steady, compared with the last public sales, and Cartagena was firmly held. Rather large "forced sales" of menthol were made at a decline of from 6*d.* to 1*s.* per lb. High-dried rhubarb sold at rather lower prices, but other descriptions were unaltered. Sarsaparilla generally showed an easier tendency, and for Tinnevely senna full prices were paid for what little offered. Tamarinds were in abundance, and the price keeps low. Jamaica wax sold at firm prices, and Zanzibar was firmer. "Outside" the drug-auctions business has been very quiet in all departments. Higher prices are now asked for oil of lemon, but other essential oils show no alteration. Saltpetre and nitrate of soda are dearer, while copper sulphate, refined camphor, and cocoa-butter are easier. Quinine and opium remain practically dead letters. The following are the principal changes of the week :

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower.
Oil, lemon Saltpetre (German) Soda nitrate Sulphur	Benzols Oil, castor Wax (Zan.)	Camphor (refined) Capsicums Cocoa-butter Copper sulphate Oil, cod-liver Quinine sulphate (sec. hands) Sarsaparilla (grey Jam. and Lima)	Cardamoms Ginger (Cochin and Japan) Menthol Oil, cinnamon Pepper Rhubarb (H. D.) Wax (Japanese)

Vanilla.

The efforts which are being made by a French house to divert the supplies of vanilla from London to Paris, as noted in last week's issue of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, have been freely commented on by the merchants and dealers in vanilla, and, in view of the importance of the subject, we hope to deal with the matter further next week, showing why London is still the best market in the world for vanilla, and what efforts should be made to retain that position.

The Bulgarian Rose-crop.

(From our Correspondent.)

Kczanlik, June 3.

The harvesting of this year's rose-crop is already in full swing. The distillation of the crop began throughout the

whole district about May 20, being a week later than usual. Up to the present the weather has been very propitious for the roses. During the budding season the weather proved a trifle too dry for the yield of a big crop of buds such as we had last year, yet the crop of buds is comparatively more abundant than the average yield; and as they all are very full in weight and strength, and extremely rich in aroma, the otto that is being distilled from them is of the finest quality. It will probably prove even superior to the otto of the 1900 crop. The advices spread broadcast that the new crop will be a small one are false. It is an old habit with speculators and dealers, both here and abroad, to minimise every coming crop in order to scare timid consumers and force them to buy their old and deteriorated stock. The present crop will be fully over the average, and should the fine weather now prevailing continue during the remaining half of the harvest, the total yield of the crop will be far in excess of 90,000 oz. and may even exceed 100,000 oz. In spite of its being backward by a week, the harvest will again last over three and a half weeks, and is expected to finish by June 20. Once over and its total yield ascertained, you will have the verified results duly communicated as usual.

Cablegrams.

SMYRNA, June 9:—A fair amount of business has taken place in the opium-market at unchanged prices.

HAMBURG, June 9:—Carnauba wax is dearer, as is also lycopodium, for which 620*m.* per 100 kilos. is asked. German refined camphor is quiet and easy, at 450*m.* per 100 kilos.

NEW YORK, June 9:—Business here is quiet. Opium again shows an easier tendency, single cases being offered at \$2.60 per lb. Cascara sagrada of the new crop is obtainable at 12*c.* per lb., and is slow of sale. Refined camphor has been reduced in price, and 61*c.* per lb. will now buy. Cod-liver oil is easy, at \$49 per barrel. Jalap, on the other hand, has advanced to 9*c.* per lb., and podophyllum-root is firmer, at 9½*c.* per lb.

BERGEN, June 8:—The total catch of cod for the whole of Norway since the opening of the season now amounts to 46,193,000, which has yielded 13,939 barrels of oil. At the same time last year the catch was 45,367,000, which yielded 2,289 barrels of oil; and for the corresponding period of 1902 the catch was 41,054,000, yielding 18,532 barrels. The fishing at Finnmarken during the last week has shown a slight improvement, and the market has again shown a slight decline, 165*s.* per barrel, f.o.b. Bergen, being quoted for best non-congealing quality.

ACONITE.—Small sales of German *Napellus* are reported at 38*s.* per cwt.

ARGOL.—At the drysaltery-auctions 82 bags Cape offered, of which 7 sold at 45*s.* to 50*s.* for pinky; grey and white was bought in at 54*s.* to 60*s.*

ARROWROOT.—Sales of 700 barrels have been made privately at 1½*d.* per lb. for good manufacturing St. Vincent, being steady. At auction good manufacturing St. Vincent in barrels sold at 1½*d.*, and fine at 3*d.* per lb.

BELLADONNA.—In fair demand at from 36*s.* to 40*s.* per cwt., according to quality.

CALABAR BEANS.—Small sales have been made in Liverpool at 3¾*d.* per lb.

CAMPHOR.—The market for refined still continues uncertain owing to the free offerings from second hand holders, who quote German refined in bells at 2*s.* 1*d.* per lb. c.i.f., and 2*s.* 3*d.* on the spot. At auction 18 cases of Japanese refined camphor, comprising 1-oz., ½-oz., and ¼-oz. tablets, sold at from 2*s.* to 2*s.* 1*d.* per lb.

CANARY-SEED.—At auction 38 bags of Spanish offered, and sold at 60*s.* per cwt.

CINCHONA.—The stock in first hands at Amsterdam on June 2 consisted of 3,565 packages of Government bark and 10,076 packages of private bark, including the 8,684 packages to be offered at the auction on June 23. At the drug-auctions 73 bales of thin flat cultivated Calisaya, country-damaged, sold at from 10½*d.* to 1*s.* per lb. Twenty-four serons of dull Huanuco bark sold at from 9*d.* to 9¾*d.* per lb.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—A considerable business has lately

been done in new crop for August-October and September-November shipment, including the latter at 45s. to 41s. per cwt., c.i.f. These are said to be "bear" sales on Hamburg account. New bark is quoted 63s. on the spot, and for two year old 67s. is reported to have been paid.

COCOA-BUTTER.—At auction 80 tons of Cadbury's brand sold at from 11½d. to 11¾d. per lb., being ¼d. lower. At the Amsterdam auction 80 tons of Van Houten's sold at from 63½c. to 65½c. (average price 65.10c., against 65½c. at the previous auction); 22 tons De Jong sold at 62½c. to 62¾c.; and of 11 tons Mignon offered, 2,040 kilos. sold at 62½c.

COPPER SULPHATE.—Ordinary brands have declined 5s. per ton, to 19l. 15s. Anchor brand is still quoted 21l. 10s., and Liverpool 20l. 10s. per ton. The "season" may now be said to have closed, and the position at the moment is in favour of buyers.

INSECT-FLOWERS.—From Trieste higher prices are being quoted for the new crop to arrive, but most of the season's orders have now been placed. Open flowers are quoted from 46s. upwards, according to sample. Genuine powder, foreign-ground, is obtainable at from 95s. to 100s. per cwt.; less desirable quality can, of course, be had at lower figures.

IODINE.—The production of iodine in Chili amounted last year to 3,422.78 Spanish quintals, or 155½ tons, only nineteen nitrate oficinas out of eighty-six at work being allowed to manufacture the by-product under the articles of the Iodine Combination. The exports reached 8,419.04 quintals (382½ tons), leaving a stock of 17,842 quintals (811 tons) on December 31, or more than two years' consumption, that of last year allotted to the Chilean producers having been 330 tons.

JABORANDI.—Genuine leaves have advanced lately, owing to scarcity; 1s. per lb. is quoted by one holder.

JALAP.—Advices from New York state that the article appears to be working into a stronger position, but there is no material change; 5d. per lb., c.i.f., is quoted.

MORPHINE.—A reduction of 2d. per oz. in makers' prices of morphine and salts took place last week, and the following are now the quotations: Pure precip. 5s. 4d. (crystals 5s. 6d.), acetate and hydrochlor. 4s. 3d. (crystals 4s. 5d.), meconate 5s. 4d., sulphate 4s. 3d. (crystals 4s. 5d.), and tartrate 5s. 4d. per oz., all net; 100-oz. lots, for delivery over three months, are quoted 1d. per oz. less; 250-oz. contracts, delivery over six months, 2d. per oz. less.

OIL, OLIVE.—Reports from Messina state that the flowering of the olive-trees remains favourable, but it is not yet possible to judge the crop. The market is depressed owing to the total absence of foreign demand. Yellow Messina is quoted 30l., green Messina 29l., burning Russia 32l. 10s., Gallipoli 30l., and choice ditto 30l. 10s. per tun, f.o.b.

OIL, WOOD.—Holders on the spot ask 31s. per cwt., and for arrival the quotation is 25s., c.i.f. terms.

OILS, ESSENTIAL.—Lemon oil has advanced 2d. per lb. in several quarters, 2s. 2d. per lb., c.i.f., being quoted for a good Messina brand for delivery over the next three months; but for delivery up to June, 1905, 2s. 4½d. is quoted. It is well known that present prices are exceptionally low, but in face of the present large stocks an important advance is improbable. Finest English Lavender oil is quoted 25s. per lb., net, which price could probably be shaded for quantity.

OPIMUM.—The London market remains depressed, and no business of importance has transpired.

SMYRNA, May 27.—The sales from May 21 to 27 amount to 11 cases Karahissar talequale at the equivalent of from 6s. 8d. to 7s., and 19 cases Yerli as to quality at from 6s. 11d. to 7s. 2d. In addition to the above 23 cases of the new crop current talequale to contain about 10 per cent. of morphine have been sold for August delivery at 6s. 3d., which, after allowing for loss in weight for new opium, will bring the price to about 6s. 7d. This parcel has been sold on speculative account, but those in the trade consider the price too high. The following are the quotations: Current qualities, 6s. 6d. to 6s. 8d. per lb. f.o.b., Karahissar

as to quality 6s. 8d. to 7s. 2d., Yerli 6s. 9d. to 7s. 6d., and Bogaditz 7s. 2d. to 7s. 4d.

SMYRNA, May 31.—The favourable weather previously noted has continued throughout May. Some rain is still required in the upper districts, but in the low lands the poppy has arrived at maturity, and in a few days the crop will all be collected. No official arrivals of new crop have as yet been noted on the Smyrna market, but they may be expected in a few days. Holders have been maintaining the position of late in spite of the stock and the expected large crop. The arrivals in Smyrna to date amount to 1,823 cases, against 5,059 cases at the same time last year, and in Constantinople to 1,123 cases, against 2,729 cases in 1903. The stock in first and second hands in Smyrna now amounts to 2,891 cases, against 4,350 cases at the same period of last year, and in Constantinople to 474 cases, against 645 cases.

ORCHELLA WEED.—A small sale was made at the dry-saltary-auction at 9s. 6d. per cwt.

POTASSIUM BROMIDE.—A large shipment of potassium bromide is reported to be on the way from New York, and is to be placed on the London market at 1s. 2½d. per lb. There are two kinds; one, in large crystals, answers the B.P. tests, but the other, in small crystals, does not. It is expected that the bromine convention will break up soon, and, if so, a further decline in prices may be expected.

QUICKSILVER.—Mr. A. S. Pickering in his monthly circular states that the imports during May amounted to 5,694 bottles, against 5,153 in 1903, 10,140 in 1902, and 1,181 in 1901. From January to May the imports were 26,863, against 26,590 in 1903. Exports during May were 1,430 bottles, against 2,294 bottles in 1903, and so far this year 8,285 bottles have been exported, or 2,938 bottles less than at the corresponding period of last year.

QUILLAIA.—In Liverpool business has been done at 17l. 10s. per ton.

QUININE is practically a dead letter, with second-hand sellers of good German sulphate at 11d. per oz.

SALTPETRE.—With a better inquiry for saltpetre, the price of German has advanced to 22s. per cwt. in kegs, and 21s. 4½d. in barrels. British refined is quoted in kegs at 22s. to 22s. 6d., and 21s. to 21s. 6d. in barrels.

SANTONIN is very firm at the advance noted last week, and even a further rise in price is hinted at.

SODA SALTS.—Ammonia Soda ash is in moderate demand at the usual range of prices according to destination. Pure, 58 per cent. is quoted 4l. 10s. to 4l. 12s. 6d. per ton, f.o.b. Liverpool, in large casks; 48 per cent. 4l. 5s., and 52 per cent. 4l. 7s. 6d. Caustic soda is quiet, but holders are firm, at 10l. 15s. per ton for 78 to 79 per cent., white 10l. 12s. 6d. for 77 per cent., and 10l. 10s. for 76 to 77 per cent.; 74 per cent. is 10l. 5s., and 70 to 72 per cent. 9l. 15s. per ton, f.o.b. Liverpool. Chlorate is firm at 3d. per lb. spot, and Bichromate is quoted 2½d. Bicarbonate is offered at 7l. 5s. per ton landed, and at 6l. 15s. per ton f.o.b. Liverpool, in 1-cwt. kegs. Hyposulphite is 6l. 10s. spot, in kegs, and 5l. 5s. per ton, in kegs, f.o.b. Liverpool; casks being quoted at from 4l. 15s. to 5l. 10s., f.o.b. Liverpool. Nitrate is dearer, at 10s. 3d. for refined and 10s. for ordinary on the spot. Crystals in barrels 65s., and 62s. 6d. in bags; Liverpool 67s. 6d. per ton, f.o.b., in 3-cwt. barrels.

SOY.—There is a fair demand, good quality of which is selling at 1s. 8d. per gal. In auction 25 casks of thin and with sediment were limited at 1s. 6d. per gal.

SPICES.—At auction on Wednesday, Cochin washed rough Ginger was about 3s. lower—fair selling at 18s. 6d. to 19s., and cuttings at 14s. 6d. to 15s. Good small cut was bought in at 35s., and good bold Calicut at 30s. Japan sold without reserve at 17s. for small mixed, and 15s. to 15s. 6d. for mouldy. A large quantity of Jamaica was offered, of which a small proportion sold at steady rates, including good at 45s. to 48s., down to 32s. to 33s. for ordinary dark. White pepper at auction was flat, good fair Singapore being bought in at 8½d., and fine at 10½d. to 10½d.; Siam sold without reserve at 7½d. for fair, and fine Ceylon at 8½d. Black pepper was flat, and all the

offerings were bought in. *Nutmegs* and *Mace* were steady. Fine red *Chillies* sold at 45s., fair Java 27s., and dark red *Natal Capsicums* at 42s. *Pimento* was quiet, ordinary selling at 3d. and a few at 3½d. *Zanzibar Cloves* in auction (30) were bought in at 8½d., and 26 cases Ceylon sold at from 8¾d. to 8½d. and dark at 8d.; 16 cases Penang offered, and one lot sold at 1s. 4d. for fine bold picked; fine bright picked were bought in at 10½d. *Zanzibar* cloves have been quiet privately, spot sales having been made at 8½d.; and for delivery the business done includes June-August at 8½d. to 8¾d., and August-October 8½d. to 8¼d. per lb. Japanese *Cassia* was lower, 8 bales selling without reserve at 10s. 6d. per cwt. Fair broken *Cinnamon* quill sold at 7d., fair quillings at 6¾d., and featherings at 4¾d.

SULPHUR.—An advice from Messina dated May 31 states that the demand from Northern Italy during the month was exceptionally brisk, and exports to Italy exceed those to any other country, U.S.A. not excepted. Exports for Italy in April were 17,373 tons, against 10,145 tons last year. As Italy chiefly buys refined brimstone, Catania had the bulk of the trade, and local refineries and mills were working night and day. The statistical position of sulphur has certainly improved, but it is difficult to say if it is of a permanent or only of a temporary character, owing to the difficulty of obtaining precise knowledge of the working of the mines, in regard to such incidents as strikes, inundations, fires, &c., which of late appear to have played an important part.

TURMERIC.—At the drysaltery-auctions Cochín split bulbs were bought in at 8s., and dull Coconada bulby finger at 9s. per cwt. Sales of good Rajapore finger have been made at 9s. 6d., and Bengal at 9s. 6d. per cwt., spot.

London Drug-auctions.

The following table shows the quantity of goods offered and sold:

	Offered	Sold		Offered	Sold
Agar-agar	23	23	Egg-yolk	14	0
Albumen (egg)	5	0	Eleni	37	0
Aloes—			Ergot	16	0
Cape	44	24	Galangal	37	2
Curacao	52	16	Gamboge	16	0
Socotrine	34	29	Gentian	20	0
Zanzibar	40	40	Ginger (Beng.)	40	0
Ambergris	2	0	Guaiacum	17	9
Ammoniacum	39	0	Gum acacia	174	1
Aniseed	50	0	Honey—		
Areca	88	0	Argentine	50	0
Argol	1	0	Cuban	10	10
Asafetida	14	0	Honolulu	53	0
Balsam—			Jamaica	434	141
Canada	1	0	Ignatius' beans ..	10	0
Copaiba	9	5	Ipecacuanha—		
Peru	1	0	Cartagena	16	0
Benzoin—			Rio (Matto Grosso) ..	24	17
Palembang	39	0	Rio (Minas)	5	5
Siam and Saigon ..	19	2	Kimo	33	5
Sumatra	229	15	Kola	40	0
Buchu	131	1	Lae, Liquid	1	0
Calumba	49	0	Lime-juice	12	7
Camphor (refined) ..	18	18	Liquorice-juice	2	2
China (cr.)	10	0	Mananca root	22	*2
Canella alba	11	0	Mastic	3	0
Cannabis indica ..	32	0	Menthol	27	20
Cardamoms	680	172	Musk—		
Cascaara sagrada ..	500	0	Tonquin pod	1	0
Cascarilla	31	7	seed	2	1
Cashew nuts	27	0	skins	1	0
Cassia fistula	39	7	Myrrh	18	0
Chillies	9	9	Nutmegs	4	4
Chiretta	8	0	Nux vomica	510	21
Cinchona	109	55	Oil—		
Coca-leaves	38	24	bay	1	1
Cocculus ind.	58	0	bergamot	1	0
Cochineal	6	0	cajuput	10	0
Colocynth	9	0	cananga	4	0
Croton-seed	48	0	cassia	10	10
Cubebs	23	0	castor (E.I.)	10	0
Cumin-seed	29	0	cedarwood	2	0
Cuttlefish-bone ..	61	*5	cinnamon bark ..	5	3
Dill-seed	30	*30	eucalyptus	122	4
Divi-divi	2	0	lemon	9	0
Dragon's-blood	26	2	lime	1	1

	Offered	Sold		Offered	Sold
Oils—			Sarsaparilla, Native	35	15
neroli	10	10	Seedlac	117	23
nutmeg	4	0	Senega	10	0
orange	5	0	Senna—		
patehouli	5	0	Alex.	26	7
peppermint	12	10	Mecca	4	0
pimento	8	0	Timnevelly	186	89
rose	9	1	Soy	25	0
sassafras	5	0	Squill	8	0
wintergreen	2	0	Sticklac	36	0
wood	45	0	Strophanthus	16	0
Olibanum	24	0	Sumach	14	0
Opoponax	1	1	Tamarinds—		
Orange-peel	33	5	W.I.	265	39
Orchella weed	45	0	E.I.	181	0
Orris	30	0	Tonka-beans	33	2
Palm kernels	11	0	Tragacanth	3	0
Quassia-wood	72	0	Wax (bees')—		
Quillaia	25	0	Chilian	2	2
Quince seed	12	0	East Indian	55	18
Rhubarb	107	43	Jamaica	38	38
Eng.	12	0	Morocco	62	0
Saffron	18	0	Zanzibar	48	46
Sandalwood chips ..	252	0	Wax vegetable		
Sarsaparilla—			(Japan)	49	0
Grey Jamaica ..	52	52	paraffin	1	1
Lima	37	13	Yellow berries ..	100	0

* Sold privately.

AGAR-AGAR.—A parcel of 23 bales Japanese strip, rather dull mixed, sold, without reserve, at from 1s. to 1s. 1d. per lb.

ALOES.—Cape aloes sold at rather easier prices, fair to good bright hard selling at 40s. to 41s., slightly drossy and dullish at 37s. to 38s. 6d., and sweepings at 26s. per cwt. Fair Curaçao liver (12) brought 26s. and medium 23s., with bright Capey at 23s. Nineteen cases of liquid black and soft Mocha, part liver, sold, without reserve, at 15s. 6d., one lot at 10s.; and 30 cases Zanzibar also sold, without reserve, at 30s. for partly hard hepatic, but mixed with dross.

BALSAM CORPAIEA.—Good bright thin Pará balsam brought 1s. 5d. per lb., and a tin of opaque Cartagena sold at 1s. per lb.

BENZONIN.—Sumatra was exceedingly slow of sale. Ten cases of good seconds sold at 7½d., and medium seconds brought from 5½d. 2s. 6d. to 5½d. 5s. for small to bold almonds, slightly false packed. Palembang was held at from 47s. 6d. to 52s. 6d., according to quality; and of Siam gum two cases of good bold loose almonds sold at 16d. per cwt., and three cases of good shivery block in grains were taken out at 9½d. Small to bold dark and loose Saigon almonds were bought in at 5½d. 10s.

BUCHU.—In plentiful supply, with an almost total absence of demand. Fair quality of round green leaf was obtainable at 8d., and the only recorded sale was one at 7½d. per lb. Good long leaves were held for 1s. 9d. to 1s. 10d. per lb.

CANNABIS INDICA.—In more plentiful supply, but still firmly held at 4s. 3d. for tops.

CARDAMOMS were extremely slow of sale, and a decline of from 2d. to 3d. per lb. had to be accepted in order to do business. Fine bold pale smooth picked (Duckwari) brought 2s. 9d., extra bold pale slightly open 1s. 9d. to 2s., medium and bold pale 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d., small and medium pale 1½d. to 1s., pale splits 9d., peas 6½d. to 7d., brown splits 7d. to 8d. Decorticated seed sold at from 9d. to 10½d., according to quality, the latter price being paid for fair dark.

CASCARILLA.—Small lean quill sold at 45s., and for sittings 35s. was wanted.

CASSIA FISTULA.—Good bold bright pod, partly rattley, from Dominica, sold at 26s. per cwt.

COCA-LEAVES.—Fair greenish broken Truxillo were bought in at 1½d. per lb., and 13 cases of brownish Ceylon sold at 10d. to 10½d. per lb. Eleven other cases of good green sold at from 1s. 1d. to 1s. 2d., and brownish at 1s.

COLOCYNTH.—Ordinary small dullish Turkey apple was obtainable at 1s. 6d. per lb. Good Persian pulp was bought in at 3s. 3d.

CROTON-SEED.—Fair Ceylon, part dark mixed, was taken out at 27s. 6d., a bid of 22s. 6d. being refused.

CUTTLEFISH-BONE.—Five bags of very small broken but clean white, offered without reserve, had been sold privately, and 56 other mats from Bombay had not arrived in time.

DRAGON'S-BLOOD.—A parcel of 14 cases of good finger was offered, a case of which sold at 8l. 15s. per cwt. A case of fair reboiled lump, which is very scarce, sold at 8l. Several other parcels were offered and taken out at 6l. 10s. to 6l. 15s. for medium, and ordinary drossy cakes were bought in at 45s.

ERGOT shows no improvement, and the offerings in public sale were bought in, including fine bold sound Spanish at 1s. 7d.

GALANGAL.—A bale of fair bold sold at 17s. 6d., and lean at 12s. per cwt., without reserve.

GENTIAN.—A parcel of very lean root was held at 20s. per cwt.

GUAIAECUM sold cheaply, 9 casks of fair glassy block changing hands at 7½d. to 8d., and slightly drossy at 7d. per lb.

GUM ARABIC.—Privately there has been some inquiry for Ghatti, but there is practically nothing to be had on the spot. Fair hard Alexandrian sorts are quoted 23s. per cwt. An odd case of yellow-picked Trieste tear sold in auction at 40s. per cwt., subject to approval.

HONEY.—Jamaica was slow of sale, and prices were irregular, but showed an easier tendency. Good pale selected sold at from 23s. to 25s. 6d., the higher being paid for cases. Fair white, setting, in barrels, brought 22s. 6d., and red liquid, in various-sized packages, sold at from 18s. to 19s. 6d. Dark red brought 15s. to 15s. 6d. About 70 packages sold, without reserve, for 11s. to 13s. for common yellow, more or less fermented. Ten tierces of Cuban sold, without reserve, at from 12s. to 13s. per cwt. for ordinary yellow set, and 6 barrels of common yellow, also without reserve, sold at 14s. Fifty cases fair brown candied Argentine honey, in cases, were limited at 28s.

IPECACUANA.—Rio sold at about steady prices compared with the previous public sales, 16 bales of Matto Grosso (Rio) selling at from 4s. 6d. to 4s. 7d. per lb. for dull lean to fair, and 2 bales of plump at 4s. 8d. Ten other bales of Matto Grosso were limited at 5s., and 5 bales of (Rio) Minas sold at 4s. 5d. for fair clean. Cartagena was firmly held at 4s. 8d. per lb. for good, but no business was effected publicly.

KINO partly sold at 23½d. per lb. for dull red grain, without reserve. Privately holders ask 5d. per lb.

LIME-JUICE.—Five puncheons common unracked realised 6d. per gal., without reserve.

LIQUORICE-JUICE.—Two cases of sticks sold, without reserve, at 35s. per cwt.

MENTHOL.—A parcel of 20 cases of Kobayashi crystals, in two lots, sold without reserve, the first parcel realising from 15s. 3d. to 14s. 9d., and the second parcel 14s. 6d. to 14s. 3d., the bulk of it at the latter price. The above was a forced sale, holders privately asking 16s., at which small sales have been made.

MUSK.—A caddy of medium to bold thin-skin blue Tonquin pod was bought in at 80s. per oz. The value privately for this quality is from 68s. to 70s. per oz.

MUSK-SEED.—A box of ordinary, from Grenada, sold at 7d. per lb.

MYRRH, although scarce, is slow of sale. Small to bold fair palish picked was bought in at 6l. 15s., and for dark chips 85s. was wanted, a bid of 75s. being refused.

NUX VOMICA partly sold at 8s. 6d. per cwt. for fair medium bright from Madras.

OILS, ESSENTIAL.—A few cases of Australian *Eucalyptus* oil, Magnet brand, were sold at 1s. 2d. per lb., and for 10 bottles of *Neroli* oil of commercial quality, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 9d. per oz. was paid. Two cases of D & O *Peppermint* oil were limited at 14s. per lb. Three cases of *Cinnamon-bark* oil (Kaderana brand) sold, subject to sellers' approval,

at from 8½d. to 10d. per oz. Ten cases of Japanese demethylised oil, Kobayashi, sold at 5s. 3d. per lb., without reserve; and 10 cases of *Cassia* oil, analysing 75 per cent. cinnamic aldehyde, also sold, without reserve, at 2s. 7d. per lb. A box of *Bay* oil from Montserrat sold at 6s. 3d., and a case of West Indian distilled *Lime* oil at 1s. 7d. per lb.

OLIBANUM.—Pea-size siftings were taken out at 49s., and ordinary siftings at 20s.

OROPONAX.—A case of good brown small grains, slightly blocky, from Busreh, sold at 3s. 7d. per lb.

ORANGE-PEEL.—Fair Tripoli strip is obtainable at 6½d. per lb., at which sales are reported privately. Fair ringlets from Tripoli sold at 3d.

QUINCE-SEED.—One shilling per lb. was bid and refused for 8 bags of fair Cape.

RHUBARB.—In fair demand, the interest of the sale centering in a parcel of 35 cases of medium to bold sound flat High-dried with three-quarters dullish pinky fracture and one-quarter grey and dark, dusty coat, which sold, without reserve, at from 9d. up to 10½d. per lb., these prices being about 2d. per lb. cheaper. A case of bold flat Shensi, rather dull coat, half pinky and half grey fracture, sold at 1s. 11d.; 3 cases small and medium flat sold at 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d.; and 3 cases round and flat Shensi pickings at 1s. 2d. Medium round Canton, with three-quarters fair pinky fracture, sold at 1s. 6d. per lb., and pickings brought 10d.

SARSAPARILLA.—Grey Jamaica was rather easier. 52 bales selling at from 9d. to 1s. per lb., according to quality, and sea-damaged at 8½d. Fair Lima-Jamaica sold at from 10d. to 11d. per lb., and native-Jamaica brought from 7d. to 8d. per lb., according to quality. Fair red sold at 10d., and pale reddish at 9d.

SEEDLAC.—Small and dusty native scabs sold at 8l. per cwt., and part blocky at from 7l. 15s. to 8l. 10s. per cwt.

SENNA.—Tinnevely sold at firm prices, with spirited competition, 1¾d. to 2d. per lb. for common small specky leaf, and 1d. to 1¾d. for pods. Good medium to bold spotty greenish sold, without reserve, at 3¾d., and medium at 2d. to 2½d. per lb. Pale Alexandrian pods sold at 5½d., and a few bales of half leaf brought 3½d. Privately there has been a fair demand for cheap Tinnevely leaf.

STROPHANTHUS.—For fair greenish Kombé seed 4s. 3d. per lb. was asked.

TAMARINDS.—A large supply was offered, and stocks appear to be accumulating. Fair Barbados sold at 9s. 6d., and ordinary dry Antigua brought from 6s. 6d. to 8s. 6d. per cwt. in bond.

TONKA BEANS.—Fair Pará partly sold at 1s. 3d. per lb.

WAX, BEES'.—Jamaica sold at very firm prices, from 7l. 5s. to 7l. 7s. 6d. per cwt. being paid for fair to good red and brown. Zanzibar was firmer, 26 bales of fair block selling at from 7l. to 7l. 2s. 6d., and 13 other boxes sold at 6l. 10s., with wormy at 6l. 12s. 6d. Of East Indian 13 packages of unsorted Calcutta brought 6l. 10s., and 5 packages of grey Bombay sold at 5l. 17s. 6d. per cwt. Two bags of pale Chilean sold at 7l. 5s. per cwt.

Carbide of Calcium in Australia.

The monthly report of the Department of Trade and Commerce of Canada for January contains a report by the Canadian commercial agent for Victoria, South and West Australia, and Tasmania, in course of which he states that the lighting in small rural towns and country districts, halls, churches, hotels, and residences in the Commonwealth by acetylene gas, is going on apace. Thus the demand for carbide of calcium is increasing rapidly, the main sources of Australian supplies being England, Sweden, and the United States. Continental carbide is carried by foreign cargo steamers, under hatches, and importers are certain of regular supplies, which is a very important factor in securing the business. For the long journey, which means "several handlings," the carbide should be carefully packed in strong containers. The price quoted must be for the "long ton" (2,240 lbs.), upon the basis of (cost, insurance, freight, and bank exchange) "ex ships' slings" at principal Australian ports.

Wayside Medicinal Plants.

By JOHN R. JACKSON, A.L.S.

THE advent of sunshine and warmth after a long period of wet has caused vegetation, both wild and cultivated, in field, lane, and garden, to make rapid strides—indeed, as we write plants are appearing and flowering by leaps and bounds. The hedges have entirely lost their sombre winter brown tints and are once more thickly covered with the beautiful fresh greens of various shades indicative of returning life and vigour; and though the trees are not quite so forward, they are following closely in the wake of their more lowly neighbours, so rapid, indeed, are plants succeeding each other that it is difficult to note which is earliest in its appearance.

For some time past the purplish-blue bilabiate flowers of the ground ivy (*Nepeta Glechoma*) have been making their appearance, one by one, amidst the foliage of other



GROUND IVY (*Nepeta Glechoma*).

plants as well as of its own downy, reniform leaves, and at the present time in many localities in this neighbourhood large patches occur, giving to the banks a brilliant mass of blue colouring. The plant is very widely distributed in hedge banks and copses in the country, flowering from henceforward to June. The ground ivy is known by several vernacular names as "ale hoof," "innhoof," &c., derived from the fact of its use in olden times for clarifying and preserving malt liquors. When bruised the plant has a strong, aromatic odour and a slightly acid, warm, and bitter taste. In medicine it was formerly used as a tonic, aperient, diuretic, &c., and was considered an excellent remedy in pulmonary complaints, dropsy, dyspepsia, and colic—the expressed juice being considered the most effectual, though it was taken also in the forms of powder and infusion, or by country people in the form of a tea sweetened with honey, sugar, or liquorice. Taken with fermenting ale the ground ivy was at one time considered efficacious in the cure of gravel and other kidney-affections.

The blackthorn or sloe (*Prunus communis*, sub-species *spinosa*) is another early spring flowering plant, often appearing in March, though it has been somewhat later this year in this locality. Unlike the ground ivy, it asserts its presence by its masses of blossom appearing before the leaves in the upper parts of the hedges. These snow-white flowers are borne on the young twigs on short naked peduncles. The duration of flowering is comparatively short, lasting only through the months of March and April. Its dark purplish-brown or nearly black stems appear to have given rise to the name "blackthorn," and its austere plum-like fruit at once points to its close alliance with the common plum, *Prunus communis*, of which, indeed, the blackthorn is now considered only a sub-species. The blackthorn is an all-round useful plant. The fruits, when mellowed by early frosts, are

used by the peasantry for mixing with plums for making tarts. The juice is also used as an addition to country-made wines, chiefly for the purpose of giving astringency, but also in some cases of imparting a deep red colour. The wood is very close grained, hard, and tough, and is used for walking-sticks, whip-handles, &c.; while the leaves were used, it is said, at one time, when tea was a much more costly article than it is now, for the purposes of adulteration. In medicine the flowers, fruit, bark, and root have all been used, the first as a laxative and



BLACKTHORN (*Prunus communis* sub-sp. *spinosa*).

anthelmintic. In consequence of their austere character, the fruits have been used as a styptic, especially in staying bleeding at the nose, and the bark as a febrifuge in intermittent fevers; while the bark of the root has been used in asthma.

Cardamine pratensis, the "cuckoo-flower," which is also known as the "lady's smock," belongs to the *Cruciferae*, an order well represented in our native flora both for the number of species as well as for its economic importance. The plant is an attractive one by reason of its pale-purple flowers, which terminate the stem in loose raceme-like corymbs, and also on account of its upright growth of nearly a foot in height. It is abundant in moist meadows and damp hedgerows, flowering from April to June. The name "cuckoo-flower" is said to be derived from the fact of its flourishing during the period of the cuckoo's visit; and the term "lady's smock" was given in honour of the Blessed Virgin in reference to its appearing in flower about Lady Day. Its properties are those of the *Cruciferae* generally—namely, antiscorbutic and stimulant, with a biting or somewhat acid taste, in consequence of which it was formerly used as a substitute for watercress in salads. The flowers had at one time a place in the British Pharmacopoeia as an antispasmodic, and were strongly recommended in the treatment of convulsive disorders. In many parts of the country, especially in the North, the expressed juice of the whole plant was formerly much used in scorbutic and liver complaints; while in Cornwall the flowering tops had for a long time a reputation for the cure of epilepsy.

Geranium Robertianum, "herb Robert."—This pretty ornament to the hedge-banks has been especially abundant this year, and in some places was the prevailing plant car-

peting the hedge-slopes with its purplish-pink flowers and bright green leaves. The plant remains in flower from early spring to September. The fresh plant has a strong odour



CUCKOO-FLOWER (*Cardamine pratensis*).

resembling that of the dead-nettle, and a slightly bitter, saline, unpleasant taste. It formerly had a reputation for its vulnerary powers, and for its efficacy in hæmor-



HERB ROBERT (*Geranium Robertianum*).

rhages, gravel, jaundice, and scrofula; besides which it was strongly recommended by some of the older physicians in intermittent fevers, and for outward application in

cancer, tumours, ulcers, &c. On the Continent the plant has been used for tanning, and a yellow dye is said to have been obtained from the leaves.

Arum maculatum.—This plant is of so distinct a character that it is well known under any of the following names: "lords and ladies," "cuckoo pint," or "wake robin." Though the plant is stated to flower during the months of April and May, in these parts the spathe were open and the spadices showing late in March, though the familiar red fruiting spikes will not appear till September. The plant is common in most parts of



LORDS AND LADIES (*Arum maculatum*).

England; it is particularly abundant in this locality, sometimes almost to the exclusion of everything else. It is a dangerous plant, every part of it being acid and pungent. The roots, however, are the most powerful: the juice, if allowed to fall on the skin, causes irritation and inflammation. Formerly they were much valued in medicine in the cure of various diseases. Under the name of "Portland arrowroot" a very white and pure fecula was at one time prepared in large quantities in the Island of Portland from the root of the arum. In the processes of washing, drying, and the application of heat all the poisonous properties of the roots were dissipated, and a valuable and nutritious article of food obtained. Considering the abundance of the plant, and bearing in mind that a powerful poisonous principle is present in the tuberous root of the cassava-plant from which tapioca is obtained, it seems that a source of food is neglected in leaving the arum unused.

Lympstone, Devon.

ADVERTISING IN THE RIGHT MEDIUM.—"I advertise thee . . . Buy," said a writer more than three thousand years ago. Buyers and sellers then were finding it more difficult to get face to face with each other for business purposes, and the difficulty has been growing with the centuries. The ancient injunction "Advertise," particularly appeals to manufacturers and wholesale houses connected with the Drug Trade and its allied branches, because the Summer Issue of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST on July 30, 1904, will embody the requisites of successful advertising, namely, Artistic Production, and a Unique Universal Circulation confined to the buyers of the goods. It has been well said by an expert that, as an advertising medium "In English-speaking countries no journal approaches THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST of London," and the Summer Issue will be a veritable revelation in style of this popular trade organ.